

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS,  
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL BRANCH  
REPORT No. 5.

Prices, Cost of Living, Wages, Trade Unions,  
Unemployment, and General Industrial  
Conditions, 1913-4.

Prepared under instructions from the  
Minister of State for Home Affairs.

BY

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## SECTION I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. **General.**—This Report, the publication of which has been delayed owing to pressure of other work, contains information in summarised form regarding trade-unionism, unemployment, prices, rents, cost of living, wages, and general industrial conditions. These comprise the matters of most general interest and importance, now being investigated from year to year (beginning on the 1st January, 1913) by the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. The inquiries in regard to several of these matters were extended back to the year 1891, so as to furnish statistics comparable with those published herein for 1912 and 1913, and in some cases for 1914. The continuity of the returns, now being collected, is thus substantially preserved. Further, this is the first occasion on which particulars are published for the Commonwealth regarding several matters of special interest, such for example, as the causes, results, and methods of settlement of strikes and lockouts, and the methods by which changes in rates of wages were effected. A considerable amount of information is also given as to wages, the particulars being based on the whole of the minimum rates prescribed in all awards, determinations, and agreements throughout the Commonwealth.

In addition, the Appendixes to the Report furnish detailed particulars in a comparable form,—firstly, as to current rates of wages and hours of labour in all the more important trades and occupations in the several States, and secondly, as to prices (wholesale and retail) and rents for the year 1913.

The interests concerned in certain of these questions are varied and extensive, and associated with the latter are some important aspects of those economic and industrial problems which have, in comparatively recent years, become the subject of so much research and discussion on the part of statesmen, publicists and students, as well as of those who are engaged in the practical application of Conciliation and Arbitration, Industrial Court and Wages Board Acts.

Most, if not all, of the subjects dealt within this Report have, in the past, not received in the Commonwealth that attention they now demand, and in view of the lack of data bearing thereon, it became necessary, before any comprehensive or reliable results could be obtained, to commence the collection of the data *de novo*, and to create a suitable organisation for that purpose.

2.—**Sources of Information.**—In the collection of the data upon which the particulars given in this Report are based, a great variety of sources of information has been utilised. For example, in the collection of data as to cost of living, particulars are obtained direct from retail dealers and house-agents, the complete scheme providing for the collection, analysis, and tabulation of over 140,000 separate prices and quotations each year. Particulars as to wholesale prices

are taken from the market quotations in the daily press and in the journals. Information as to unemployment is collected from trade-unions, partly direct and partly through the labour agents and correspondents, whose services are also utilised in collecting returns from trade unions as to strikes and lockouts and changes in rates of wages. As regards the last two matters, however, returns are also collected from employers and employers' associations. A large number of reports and returns are also received from official sources. These relate to operations of industrial courts and wages boards, employment bureaux, assisted and nominated immigrants, accidents, and cognate matters. Although the work of collecting the necessary information and of keeping in touch with industrial conditions and matters throughout the whole Commonwealth from a single bureau centralised in Melbourne is necessarily one of some difficulty and magnitude, it is felt that the conspectus which is thus given of the industrial affairs of the entire Commonwealth fully justifies the effort, and is essential to the proper control and direction of Australia's development in this regard.

On return to the central Bureau, the particulars given on the forms are examined and checked, and in case of any discrepancy or apparent inconsistency, the forms are returned for verification and correction.

It is gratifying to note that the response of all persons was, on the whole, satisfactory, and the thanks of the Bureau are due to many who went to a certain amount of trouble and personal inconvenience in order to obtain the desired information from the books of their Associations and from other sources. In one or two cases, however, legal proceedings had to be taken under the penal provisions of the Census and Statistics Act 1905, and substantial penalties were imposed.

**3. Classification of Industries.**—For the purpose of tabulating and publishing the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to labour organisations, unemployment, rates of wages, strikes and lockouts, etc., the following industrial classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

#### Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-workers, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Shipbuilding, Smelting, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco Manufacturing and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, Rope, Cordage, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

## SECTION II.—LABOUR ORGANISATIONS.

1. **General.**—In Report No. 2 the method adopted in ascertaining the number of members in labour organisations throughout the Commonwealth was outlined, and the results, tabulated up to the end of 1912, were given. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns have been obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and this was supplemented at the end of the year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages shew the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in the Commonwealth at the present time, and also its development since the year 1891. It is now fully recognised by all concerned that the affairs of no single union are disclosed in the published results. It is, perhaps, almost unnecessary to add that the investigations are based upon an impartial review of the evidence, and are used solely for general statistical purposes. The wide recognition of this has led to a more cordial readiness to assist the Bureau in securing complete information.

2. **Development of Trade Unions in Australia, 1891 to 1913.**—The following table shews for the years specified the total number of trade unions in the Commonwealth, and the number and membership of those unions for which membership is available. The estimated total membership of all unions for years prior to 1912 is shewn in the last line of the table.

**Number and Membership of Trade Unions in Commonwealth at end of each Year, 1891 to 1913.**

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Total Number of Unions ..	124	198	302	323	378	419	482	573	621	710
No. of Unions for which membership available ..	72	139	253	286	334	375	442	542	621	710
Membership of these Unions	31,871	68,218	147,049	172,310	212,483	244,747	277,047	344,999	433,224	497,925
Estimated Total Membership of all Unions	54,888	97,174	175,529	194,602	240,475	273,461	302,119	364,732	..	..

These figures shew that while the number of unions in 1913 was nearly six times the number in 1891, the estimated membership during the same period increased over nine times. Since 1906 the estimated increase in membership in any one year was greatest in 1912, when it amounted to 68,492, and least in 1907, when it was only 19,073. The increase in the year 1913 was 64,701.

3. **Number and Membership of Trade Unions and Branches, 1912 and 1913.**—The following table gives particulars of the number of trade unions, the number of branch unions, and the number of members in each State and the Commonwealth at the end of 1912 and 1913:—

**Number of Trade Unions, Branch Unions and Membership, at end of Years 1912 and 1913.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.	C'with.
NO. OF SEPARATE UNIONS.								
1912 ..	177	151	67	78	97	51	621	†408
1913 ..	201	162	94	86	107	60	710	†432
NO. OF BRANCHES.								
1912 ..	453	241	226	62	177	33	1,192	*1,405
1913 ..	555	292	230	74	174	60	1,385	*1,663
NO. OF MEMBERS.								
1912 ..	192,626	116,557	44,768	37,336	33,282	8,655	433,224	433,224
1913 ..	230,677	130,176	51,683	40,061	35,317	10,011	497,925	497,925
Percentage Increase in Membership	12.0	11.2	11.5	10.7	10.6	11.6	11.5	11.5

\* Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. † Allowing for inter-State excess. The figures represent the number of distinct organisations and Inter-State groups of organisations in the Commonwealth. They do not represent the total number of organisations which are practically independent and self-governing. (See remarks below).

In the above table, under heading the "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted only once, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In taking the total number of separate unions in the Commonwealth (see last column), it is obvious that, in the case of inter-State and similar unions, there will be duplication, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it has any branches. In the figures specified in the last column, deduction is made for this duplication.

Except in the last column, the Number of Branches indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an inter-State or larger organisation. State branches of inter-State or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading "branches" in the last column. It should be observed that the schemes of organisation of these inter-State or federated unions vary greatly in character, and the number of separate Commonwealth unions does not fairly represent the number of practically independent organisations in Australia. In some of these unions the State organisations are bound together under a system of unification with centralised control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes.

The increase in membership is equal to 11.5 per cent. The increase was greatest in New South Wales, and least in Western Australia. The increase in population from 1912 to 1913 amounted to 1.02 per cent.

**4. Number of Unions and Membership in Industrial Groups, 1913.**—The following table gives the number of unions and members in Industrial Groups in each State. The number of unions specified for each State refers to the number of different unions represented in each State; that is to say, inter-State or federated unions are counted once in each State in which they are represented, but sub-branches within a State are not counted. In order to avoid disclosing the affairs of individual unions, in cases where there are only either one or two unions in any group in a State, the membership is not given

separately, but is included in the total figures for the State and Commonwealth.

**Number of Unions and Membership in Industrial Groups in each State,  
December. 1913.**

Industrial Groups.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.							
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	3	4	3	4	4	2	20
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	17	22	11	12	12	5	79
III. Foods, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	21	17	6	9	12	7	72
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	10	10	3	4	3	2	32
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	9	9	3	2	6	2	31
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	26	21	6	12	9	5	79
VII. Building ..	17	15	10	7	10	5	64
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. ..	15	3	1	2	3	2	26
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	8	4	10	3	6	4	35
X. Other Land Transport ..	10	6	4	2	4	2	28
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	15	8	17	8	7	7	62
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	4	4	2	1	2	1	14
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	8	5	1	2	7	2	25
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	38	34	17	18	22	14	143
Total ..	201	162	94	86	107	60	710
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.							
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	6,794	5,084	1,645	1,262	4,138	*	†18,923
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	17,401	12,333	2,891	3,992	2,119	409	39,145
III. Foods, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	14,457	10,070	4,481	2,234	1,517	613	33,372
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	7,040	8,111	1,284	970	464	*	†17,869
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	4,101	3,437	512	*	426	*	9,318
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	13,787	8,663	625	1,785	1,979	171	27,010
VII. Building ..	13,268	10,096	2,848	2,624	2,274	434	31,544
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc. ..	23,430	5,871	*	*	5,972	*	40,449
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	39,163	13,468	3,809	3,722	5,068	1,093	66,323
X. Other Land Transport ..	7,094	6,251	2,417	*	683	*	18,369
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	18,324	10,685	4,890	4,768	1,563	683	40,913
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	22,618	12,626	*	*	*	*	51,696
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	7,012	3,698	*	*	1,560	*	13,416
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	36,188	19,783	16,000	8,397	†7,554	1,627	†89,549
Total ..	230,677	130,176	51,683	40,061	35,317	10,011	497,925

\* Not available for publication separately; included in State and Commonwealth Totals.

† Incomplete, see footnote\*. ‡ Includes membership of Industrial Group XII. in Western Australia.

**5. Number of Male and Female Members of Unions, 1913.**—The total membership of trade unions in Australia at the end of 1913 was 497,925, consisting of 477,721 males, and 20,204 females. The corresponding figures for 1912 were 415,554, and 17,670, respectively. In 1913, as in 1912, the male membership was 95.9 per cent., and the female membership 4.1 per cent. of the total union membership.

Of the 20,204 female members of trade unions in 1913, 11,701, or 57.9 per cent., are included in Groups IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.) and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.).

**6. Percentage of Male and Female Members of Unions on Total Number of Employees 20 years of age and over, 1913.**—The results of the Census taken in 1911 shew the percentage of male and female employees (i.e., persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population. Applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population in 1913, the estimated number of adult employees of each sex in 1913 is obtained.

The following table shews separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated total number of employees of each sex, 20 years of age and over,

in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b). It should be pointed out that *the estimated total number of employees comprises all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed*; the estimate therefore includes a large number of adults who are either not eligible at all for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) or who, while eligible for membership in so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union embracing their particular trade or occupation. It is also proper to observe that the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and the sum of the groups 20 years of age and over is taken as more closely approximating to the average age of admission to membership than that of any other groups.

**Percentage of Male and Female Members of Unions on Estimated Total Number of Male and Female Employees, 20 years of Age and over, in all Professions, Trades, and Occupations, at end of Year, 1913.\***

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
<b>MALES.</b>							
No. of Members of Unions	221,578	122,430	50,973	38,701	34,254	9,785	477,721
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 yrs. of age & over	379,162	256,007	137,036	81,735	81,931	35,571	971,442
Percent. of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees	58.44	47.82	37.20	47.35	41.81	27.51	49.18
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
No. of Members of Unions ..	9,099	7,746	710	1,360	1,063	226	20,204
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 yrs. of age & over	77,288	76,624	24,848	18,087	12,285	7,352	216,484
Percent. of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees	11.77	10.11	2.85	7.52	8.65	3.06	9.33

\* Corresponding figures for 1912 will be found in Report No. 2, page 12.

**7. Classification of Trade Unions in Commonwealth according to Number of Members, 1912 and 1913.**—The following table shews the number and membership of all trade unions in the Commonwealth in 1913, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, only counted once:—

**Classification of Trade Unions in Commonwealth according to Number of Members at end of Years, 1912 and 1913.**

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
No. of Unions											
{ 1912	7	15	26	43	32	32	39	67	72	75	408
{ 1913	9	17	26	35	45	47	26	81	84	62	432
M'bship											
{ 1912	132,335	99,718	79,614	60,558	22,585	12,234	9,483	9,323	5,106	2,268	433,224
{ 1913	176,188	121,710	75,357	48,938	32,154	17,994	6,406	11,326	5,914	1,938	497,925
Perce't of total M'bship											
{ 1912	30.5	23.0	18.4	14.0	5.2	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.5	100.0
{ 1913	35.4	24.4	15.1	9.8	6.5	3.6	1.3	2.3	1.2	0.4	100.0

It will be seen that at the end of 1913 the nine largest unions (in the group 10,000 and over) comprised 176,188 members, or no less

than 35.4 per cent. of the total membership of all unions, while the 17 unions in the next group (5000, and under 10,000) comprise 121,710 members, or 24.4 per cent. The percentage in these two groups amounts to 59.8 per cent. of the total membership, compared with 53.5 in 1912. The figures given above clearly shew the tendency towards "closer unionism" referred to in previous Reports.

**8. Number and Membership of Interstate or Federated Trade Unions in Commonwealth at end of Years 1912 and 1913.**—The following table gives particulars of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures given include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered:—

**Number and Membership of Interstate or Federated Trade Unions in Commonwealth at the end of Years 1912 and 1913.**

PARTICULARS.	UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	
Number of Unions, 1912	20	11	17	14	10	72
1913	16	11	16	18	17	78
Number of Members, 1912	31,358	18,147	55,517	43,548	131,201	279,771
„ „ 1913	31,063	13,389	73,186	54,202	180,597	352,437

It will be seen that 78 out of the 432 separate associations and groups of associations are organised on an inter-State basis. The membership of these 78 unions amounts to 352,437, or 70.8 per cent. of the total membership (497,925) of all unions. The number of inter-State or federated unions in 1912 was 72, comprising 64.6 per cent. of the total membership of all unions.

**9. Central Labour Organisations.**—In each of the metropolitan towns, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organisations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such central organisations exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated with the central organisation, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organisation extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Federation, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organisation is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council at the capital town of each State for the organisation of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table shews the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the year 1913.

**Central Labour Organisations—Number and Unions Affiliated at the end of the Year 1913.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
No. of Councils .. .. .	3	5	1*	4	11	1	25
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated .. .. .	157	202	14	86	147	22	628

\* Established in June, 1914.

The figures given in the above table as to number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated to the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organisation of unions may be classed certain State or district councils, organised on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

The Brisbane District Council of the Australian Labour Federation ceased to exist when the Australian Labour Federation became absorbed in the Australian Workers' Union. A new Labour Council, however, has been organised, to which 14 trade unions are affiliated.

**10. Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year, 1913.**—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered. The following table gives particulars of registered unions at the end of the year 1913. Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

**Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year 1913.**

Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Mem-ber-ship.	Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Mem-ber-ship.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	3	19,357	IX. Railway & Tramway Services	1	*
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	10	31,247	X. Other Land Transport . .	3	9,352
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	9	23,824	XI. Shipping, etc. . . . .	6	33,163
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	5	15,239	XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . .	2	*
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	1	*	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	5	8,941
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	14	12,186	XIV. Miscellaneous . . . . .	16	34,986
VII. Building . . . . .	5	18,822			
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. . .	4	18,821	TOTAL . . . . .	84	295,760

\* Not available for publication separately; included in total for all groups.

The figures given in the above table regarding unions registered under the Commonwealth Act are not comparable with those given in the table in paragraph 8 hereof regarding all inter-State and federated unions. A few federated unions included in the table in paragraph 8 are not registered under the Commonwealth Act, while, on the other hand, a number of purely State organisations registered under that Act are, of course, not included in that table.

### SECTION III.—FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. **General.**—In the next Section of this Report, the method of index-numbers is applied to trace variations in rates of wages in the Commonwealth since 1891, while in Sections IV., V., and VI. variations in retail prices and cost of living, and in wholesale and import and export prices are shewn by a similar method. In order to elucidate further the progress of events, it is desirable to supplement that information, so far as practicable, by furnishing index-numbers which disclose the fluctuations in employment and unemployment.

Employment index-numbers serve not only to throw light upon the figures shewing the course of wages, prices, and cost of living, inasmuch as they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, but also to furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole. In this connection, it may be said that while export statistics relate only to the margin of national production which is sent overseas, statistics of employment measure, on the other hand, the relative activity or depression of the whole of the industries to which they relate, including, that is, production for the home market as well as for export.

#### 2. Number Unemployed in Various Industries, 1906 to 1914.—

The table herewith shews for the end of each year specified:—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.
- (b) The number of members of such unions.
- (c) The number of members unemployed, and
- (d) The percentage of the number of members unemployed (c) on the total membership (b).

**Unemployment in Trades Unions, Number and Membership of Unions for which Returns available, and Number and Percentage Unemployed, 1906 to 1914.\***

Particulars.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1st qtr. 1914.	2ndqtr. 1914.	3rdqtr. 1914.
No. of Unions for which returns available	47	51	68	84	109	160	464	465	462	467	466
Membership	11,299	13,179	18,685	21,122	32,995	67,961	224,023	251,207	262,133	279,318	283,584
No. of Unemployed at end of year	753	757	1,117	1,223	1,857	3,171	12,441	13,430	15,541	15,856	30,367
Percentage of Unemployed at end of ye'r	6.7	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	4.7	5.6	5.3	5.9	5.7	10.7

\* See graph on page 58.

For reasons indicated on pages 16 to 18 of Labour Report No. 2 this table does not furnish a complete register of unemployment. Nevertheless for the purpose of making comparisons, and shewing tendencies over a period of years, the percentages returned as unemployed, though not exact, are the most satisfactory available. The significance of the figures shewing the percentage of unemployment may be better understood by reference to the graph on page 58.

3. **Employment Index-Numbers 1891 to 1913.** — For greater convenience of examination and comparison with other statistical data, the percentages of unemployed have been subtracted from 100, so as to shew the percentage of members *not returned as unemployed*, and the results computed in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base (= 1000).

**Percentage of Members of Trade Unions not Returned as Unemployed, and Employment Index-Numbers, 1891 to 1913.**

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Percentage <i>not</i> returned as Unemployed	90.7	89.2	93.4	93.3	94.3	94.0	94.2	94.4	95.3	94.4	94.7
Employment Index-No., 1911=1000	952	936	980	979	989	986	988	990	1,000	991	994

The figures given in the first line of the above table indicate the percentage of full time worked on the average in each year, on the assumption that the unemployment returns for the end of the year are representative of the state of unemployment throughout the year. The figures in the second line shew (on the same assumption) the relative state of employment in each year, compared with the year 1911, the state of employment being measured, of course, by the percentage of full time worked.

4. **Unemployment in Different Industries, 1912 to 1914.**—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in 1913 and 1914 have been published in "Labour Bulletins" Nos. 1 to 6. The following table shews for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each of the four quarters of 1913, and of the first three quarters of 1914. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given.

**Percentage of Unemployment in Different Industries at the end of 1912 and Quarterly to September, 1914.**

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	1912. end of Year.	1913.				1914.		
		1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)	1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)
I. Wood Furniture .. .. .	3.7	5.1	7.0	6.2	3.6	4.4	4.9	10.4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. .	7.4	6.5	6.9	8.2	7.1	6.3	6.2	11.7
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	7.3	7.7	10.5	9.0	5.6	6.5	8.7	13.3
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	6.3	7.4	10.3	8.2	1.8	7.1	2.9	12.9
V. Books, Printing, etc. . . . .	2.8	3.2	4.8	3.5	2.5	3.8	3.7	4.9
VII. Other Manufacturing . . . . .	6.9	5.9	6.6	5.3	6.5	4.1	5.4	10.7
VIII. Building . . . . .	5.5	9.1	9.8	9.1	3.9	3.8	2.5	7.9
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . . .	5.6	8.1	7.7	8.2	8.8	11.8	8.9	8.3
X. Other Land Transport . . . . .	1.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	3.4	4.2	4.8
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. Other Miscellaneous . . . . .	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.4	5.2	5.0	5.5	12.8
TOTAL . . . . .	5.6	6.4	7.3	7.0	5.3	5.9	5.7	10.7

5. **Unemployment in each State 1912 to 1914.**—The following table shews for each State the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1913 and the first three quarters of 1914. The percentage unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given. In making any deduction from or drawing any comparisons between the results shewn in the following table, it must be borne in mind that the classes of industry in the several States from which data are obtained are not identical\*.

**Percentage of Unemployment in each State at the end of Year 1912 and Quarterly up to September, 1914.**

STATE.	1912. end of Year.	1913.				1914.		
		1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June).	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)	4th quar. (Oct. to Dec.)	1st quar. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd quar. (April to June.)	3rd quar. (July to Sept.)
New South Wales .. .. .	5.0	6.5	6.4	5.6	4.5	6.4	5.8	9.3
Victoria .. .. .	6.7	7.0	8.5	8.3	5.8	4.9	5.2	11.3
Queensland .. .. .	4.6	6.5	6.6	5.1	4.4	5.7	4.3	14.3
South Australia .. .. .	5.1	5.5	8.8	10.4	8.7	5.4	7.3	13.6
Western Australia .. .. .	5.8	5.0	6.5	7.1	4.7	8.2	6.3	9.2
Tasmania .. .. .	3.4	3.2	4.3	6.6	4.9	3.7	6.0	13.4
COMMONWEALTH .. .. .	5.6	6.4	7.3	7.0	5.3	5.9	5.7	10.7

\* See Labour Report No. 2, pages 16 and 21.

6. **Causes of Unemployment.**—During the year 1913 nearly all the trade unions supplying particulars as to unemployment also furnished information as to causes of unemployment. The following table gives, for the Commonwealth, the membership of the unions reporting, and the number and percentage of those employed under three main heads for the four quarters of 1913.

**Unemployment, according to Causes, in each Quarter of 1913.**

Particulars.	No. of Mem- bers of Unions report- ing.	Number and Percentage Unemployed through—							
		Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		Total.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1st quarter (Jan. to March) .. .. .	217,531	11,298	5.2	1,679	0.8	429	0.2	13,406	6.2
2nd quarter (April to June) .. .. .	241,512	15,132	6.2	1,930	0.8	611	0.3	17,673	7.3
3rd quarter (July to September) .. .. .	242,591	12,858	5.3	2,582	1.1	777	0.3	16,217	6.7
4th quarter (Oct. to December) .. .. .	243,378	9,436	3.9	2,256	0.9	782	0.3	12,474	5.1

## SECTION IV.—RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND COST OF LIVING.

1. **General.**—The main investigations carried out as to retail prices and cost of living are of a threefold nature and consist of:—

- (i.) Quarterly variations in the Cost of Living in thirty towns.
- (ii.) Annual variations in the Cost of Living in 100 towns.
- (iii.) Householders' Budget Inquiries.

It is principally with the first of these that this Section deals. In Report No. 2, issued in April, 1913, the results of comprehensive investigations into the subjects of Prices, Price-Indexes, and Cost of Living for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of the data and the computation of the results. A discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was furnished in Appendixes to Report No. 1, issued in December, 1912.

For the computations of the index-numbers the "aggregate expenditure" method is adopted, i.e., the average price for each commodity included, is multiplied by its respective "mass unit." The "mass-unit" represents the relative extent to which each commodity is used or consumed, and is regarded as constant over the period under review. By taking the aggregate expenditure for any one year as base, the index-number for the relative aggregate expenditure for any other year is readily calculated. Certain aspects of this method, not dealt with in previous Reports, are discussed in a later part of this Report.

In order to illustrate clearly the method adopted it will be well to take a simple numerical example. Suppose that in 1901 the average price of butter was 1s. 3d. per lb., of bread was 3d. per 2lb. loaf, of mutton was 3d. per lb., and of milk was 4d. per quart; and suppose that in 1911 the prices of these four commodities were 1s. 6d. for butter, 4d. for bread, 5d. for mutton, and 5d. for milk. Now the total quantities of each of these commodities consumed in Australia per annum are approximately 90 million lb. of butter, 470 million 2lb. loaves of bread, 330 million lb. of mutton, and 300 million quarts of milk. Therefore, the actual expenditure of the people of Australia on these commodities in 1901 and 1911 respectively would be as follows:—

**Computation of Index-Numbers: Illustrative Example of Aggregate Expenditure Method.**

Particulars.	Unit.	Quantities Consumed. (0,000,000 omitted).	Prices.		Total Expenditures.	
			1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
			d.	d.	d. (0,000,000 omitted)	d. (0,000,000 omitted)
Butter ..	lb.	9	15	18	135	162
Bread ..	2lb. loaf	47	3	4	141	188
Mutton ..	lb.	33	3	5	99	165
Milk ..	quart.	30	4	5	120	150
					495	665

The relative aggregate expenditure was 495 in 1901, and rose to 665 in 1911; in other words, the index-number in 1901, taking the expenditure in 1911 as the base ( $= 1000$ ) was  $\frac{495}{665} \times 1000 = 744$ , and the index-number in 1911, taking the expenditure in 1901 as the base ( $= 1000$ ) was  $\frac{665}{495} \times 1000 = 1343$ , which might, of course, have been obtained directly by taking the reciprocal of the result previously obtained. If now, instead of only four commodities, a representative group of fifty or more were treated in this way for a series of years, the numbers thus obtained would furnish a satisfactory index of the variations in price from year to year.

**2. Changes in Cost of Living, Standard of Living, and Expenditure on Living.**—Considerable confusion appears to exist as to what is meant by change in the "Cost of Living." This confusion arises from the fact that a change may occur either in the *standard of living* or the *purchasing power of money*, or both; both affect the *expenditure* on living which expenditure itself depends on three things, viz.:—

1. The *particular series of commodities* consumed.
2. The *relative quantities* of the commodities consumed, and
3. The *price* of the commodities

To remove any confusion as to the significance of the results given in this Section, it is necessary that the conception of what is meant by "cost of living" should be clearly understood, and it is evident that a change in any *one* of these may produce a change in the *expenditure* on living, whereas a change in the *cost* of living can be produced and measured only if there is a change in the last, viz., the price of the commodities, while numbers 1 and 2, viz., the particular series and relative quantities remain constant. For otherwise there would be confusion between the change in the *cost* and change in the *standard* of living.

Turning now to the third of these, which is not subject to individual control, it may be said that *price* measures or expresses the value-relation between the unit of money, viz., the sovereign, and any commodity in question. As time goes on the purchasing power of the sovereign varies of course with each commodity, though not in an identical way with each, inasmuch as their prices do not vary identically. Hence in measuring this value-relation we get a different result, according to the particular commodity used to measure it, and it is for this reason that recourse must be had to a suitable *group of commodities*. Particulars of the group selected in the investigations are given in the following paragraph (3). The purchasing power of money becomes definitely measurable only when a specific and appropriate *composite unit* is taken. Such composite unit must represent actual usage, and since such usage varies, not only with different classes of the community, but with each individual, it is necessary to assume the existence of what Quételet calls an "average man." This definite usage or consumption indicates the "standard of living," and has been called a "régimen." It is determined from other investigations based mainly on

two sources, viz., (a) statistics of imports, exports, and production, and (b) householder's budget inquiries shewing actual cost of living. When this usage or average consumption is ascertained, the change in the purchasing power of money may be measured in the most practical way.

This usage is, of course, not the usage of either a particular class of the community or of a particular individual, for it would then be a variable quantity, but it is the average consumption of what has been termed the "average man." Unless the requirements of the "average man" are thus made a basis, there could, in the nature of the case, be no common standard for comparisons of the purchasing power of money, and the whole inquiry would resolve itself into a meticulous and unprofitable analysis of minutiae. In fact, the inquiry might be pushed not only as far as distinguishing between class and class, but even as between individuals.

Results which are quite unequivocally expressive of the changes in the purchasing power of money can be ascertained only on the basis of an unchangeable composite unit (i.e., a constant standard of living). Change in the expenditure on living may be due to a change in the quantity, quality, or number of commodities actually used. If the composite unit be changed, the result for the purpose of measuring the change in the purchasing power of money (i.e., *cost of living*) is confusing, since it reflects not only variation in the value of money, but also variation in the regimen itself, that is, in the standard of living.

To put the matter in another way:—Even if the average usage or "composite unit" could be satisfactorily ascertained for comparatively short periods, its application to the prices in order to obtain an aggregate expenditure would be inappropriate, since the results would not indicate solely variations in the purchasing power of money (i.e., *cost of living*), but would include also variations in *expenditure* on living due to changes in the standard of living, that is in the commodities used, or their relative proportions, or both. It is probable that for many persons the "aggregate expenditure" is a practically constant sum, though the distribution of expenditure, i.e., the "composite unit" is varied according to changes in prices, and therefore in investigating variations in the cost of living on the basis of a variable "composite unit," any results obtained would have no definite significance.

It is evident that the character of the composite unit can only be satisfactorily determined by a careful review throughout some considerable period, and when this unit is determined, it is the only practical basis on which to make comparisons between changes in the purchasing power of money, until a sufficiently lengthy period has passed for revision to be made necessary. The average consumption of commodities taken over a sufficient period changes slowly, and this change can be dealt with by a method which gives estimates of the purchasing value of gold which are *virtually*, though not strictly continuous. See Labour and Industrial Report No. 1, December, 1912, Appendix pp xliv. to lv.

**3. Commodities and Requirements Included.**—The 47 items of expenditure included are divided into four groups, viz., (i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, and (iv.) house-rent. These items cover about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family. There are very cogent reasons for the restriction of the inquiries to the items mentioned. If the comparisons made are to be satisfactory, no confusion must arise between changes in standard of living and changes arising from a variation of the purchasing power of money. In order to avoid such confusion the items selected are such as are sensibly identical and identifiable in the various localities. The most important group of expenditure which is not included is clothing, the cost of which amounts to about 13 per cent. of the total expenditure. Owing to influences of individual taste, fashion, and the enormous variety of production, articles included in this group are practically not comparable and identifiable. As regards fuel and light, the cost of which amounts to about 4 per cent. of total expenditure, while these commodities are comparable and identifiable, the usage or relative consumption in the towns included in the inquiries varies to such an extent that their inclusion on an assumed constant regimen would tend to produce a fictitious result in so far as relative cost of living is concerned.

While it is true that insurance premiums and contributions to benefit societies have probably not increased, it must be borne in mind that the purchasing power of money benefits to be derived is reduced in accordance with the general depreciation in the purchasing power of money, and in order to obtain benefits of the same nett value as before, the premiums and contributions would have to be increased *pro rata*.

It will be seen, therefore, that notwithstanding the exclusion of various items of expenditure, the results obtained based on the four groups referred to, can be vitiated only in an abnormal state of affairs, and then only to a very slight extent. It is to be remembered also that prices of commodities which cannot be included because they do not lend themselves to exact specification, tend, *on the whole*, to move in the same direction as those included, and approximately to the same extent. Thus, as a matter of fact, a more reliable result is obtained than would be the case if the investigation endeavoured to cover the whole of the items of expenditure. In short, this method of measuring the variations in the purchasing power of money, though *theoretically* subject to obvious limitations, is *practically* the best general measure.

The following tabular statement gives particulars of the commodities and items included, the units of measurement for which prices are collected, and the mass-units shewing the relative extent to which each item is used or consumed.

**Retail Prices.**—Table shewing Commodities, etc., included in Investigation, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Unit.	"Mass Unit."	Commodity.	Unit.	"Mass Unit."
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).			GROUP III.—MEAT.		
1. Bread .. ..	2 lb. loaf	468	26. Beef, sirloin .. ..	lb	67
2. Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb. bags	11	27. " rib .. ..	"	82
3. Tea .. ..	lb.	30	28. " flank .. ..	"	12
4. Coffee .. ..	"	2	29. " shin .. ..	"	14
5. Sugar .. ..	"	460	30. " steak, rump .. ..	"	24
6. Rice .. ..	"	50	31. " shoulder .. ..	"	53
7. Sago .. ..	"	8	32. " buttock .. ..	"	53
8. Jam .. ..	"	73	33. " corned round .. ..	"	39
9. Oatmeal .. ..	"	35	34. " brisket, with bone ..	"	11
10. Raisins .. ..	"	14	35. " " without bone ..	"	32
11. Currants .. ..	"	14	36. Mutton, leg .. ..	"	92
12. Starch .. ..	"	1	37. " shoulder .. ..	"	62
13. Blue .. ..	doz. sqs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	38. " loin .. ..	"	30
14. Candles .. ..	lb.	16	39. " neck .. ..	"	40
15. Soap .. ..	"	64	40. " chops, loin .. ..	"	62
16. Potatoes .. ..	14 lbs.	64	41. " " leg .. ..	"	15
17. Onions .. ..	lb.	68	42. " " neck .. ..	"	31
18. Kerosene .. ..	gallon	17	43. Pork, leg .. ..	"	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.			44. " loin .. ..	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
19. Milk .. ..	quart	300	45. " belly .. ..	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
20. Butter .. ..	lb.	95	46. " chops .. ..	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
21. Cheese .. ..	"	15	GROUP IV.—HOUSE RENT.		
22. Eggs .. ..	dozen	18	47. House Rent .. ..	per week	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
23. Bacon, middles ..	lb.	16			
24. " shoulder .. ..	"	16			
25. Ham .. ..	"	8			

It may here be pointed out that both in the collection of the data and computation of the results great care was exercised, and that there is reason to believe that the cost of living figures are based upon more extensive data than any which have been obtained in similar investigations in other parts of the world.

In order to give some idea of the thorough manner in which the work has been performed, it may be mentioned that with regard to the 46 commodities and house rent included in the cost of living inquiry, nearly 10,500 prices and quotations were received and tabulated for the 30 towns dealt with each month. This amounts to 126,000 per annum. The complete scheme in regard to cost of living provides for the collection and analysis of over 140,000 separate prices and quotations each year, but owing to the difficulty in getting in all the returns regularly it was necessary to provide for a larger number of returns than was actually required.

When it is understood that the cost of living inquiry goes back for the capital towns as far as 1901, and the wholesale price inquiry (80 commodities) as far as 1871, some idea may be gathered as to the magnitude of the work involved. All the returns received are carefully examined, and in cases where the accuracy of any price or quotation is open to doubt, special inquiries are made from the person furnishing the quotation. Each return as received is compared with the previous return from the same dealer and with all other returns received for the same period. It is believed, therefore, that a high

degree of accuracy is obtained in the investigations, and it is evident that personal impressions or results, not based upon an equally systematic and equally extensive inquiry, cannot be allowed weight.

4. **Other Investigations as to Cost of Living.**—While this report is concerned principally with variations in the cost of living on the lines indicated in the preceding paragraphs, it will not be out of place to refer briefly to other cognate investigations which have been carried out. These consist, as already indicated, of (i.) Annual Variations in Cost of Living in 100 Towns, and (ii.) Householders' Budget Inquiries.

(i.) *Cost of Living in 100 Towns, 1913.*—The investigation into cost of living in 100 towns was carried out for the month of November, 1913, and will be repeated annually. The results of the November, 1913 investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5, pp. 26 to 33. Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the cost of living in the capital towns only, but during 1912 and 1913 these investigations were extended to 30 towns. To test the accuracy with which the results obtained from these inquiries reflect the conditions obtaining throughout the States and Commonwealth, comparisons have been made with the results for the month of November, 1913. Thus in the following table the first line shews the results obtained from the special inquiry, covering in all 100 towns. The second line shews the results obtained from the investigations for the month of November, 1913, for the five towns in each State from which regular monthly returns are received, and the last line gives the results obtained from the November returns from the capital towns only.

**Relative Cost of Living.—Comparisons between Results obtained from Special Investigation and from Ordinary Periodic Returns, November, 1913.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	W'td. Aver.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
All Towns* .. ..	1,029	919	980	1,000	1,239	1,024	1,000
Five Towns in each State .. ..	1,035	921	964	1,003	1,234	1,034	1,000
Capital Town only .. ..	1,038	930	955	1,013	1,177	1,056	1,000
RENT, 5-ROOMED HOUSES.							
All Towns* .. ..	1,156	935	727	1,075	1,012	794	1,000
Five Towns in each State .. ..	1,153	932	709	1,053	995	783	1,000
Capital Town only .. ..	1,131	942	703	1,041	945	787	1,000
FOOD, GROCERIES AND RENT.							
All Towns* .. ..	1,077	925	884	1,028	1,152	937	1,000
Five Towns in each State .. ..	1,081	926	865	1,022	1,141	936	1,000
Capital Town only .. ..	1,076	935	852	1,024	1,083	946	1,000

\* For list of towns included see table on pages 27 to 29, Labour Bulletin, No. 5.

An examination of the above table reveals the fact that there is but little variation in the results obtained from the different sources indicated. It should be noted that the capital towns are included in the other two investigations, and that the five towns are included in the investigation for all towns. In all the States, with the exception of Western Australia, the results obtained approximate closely to each other, and in Western Australia the difference between the three results amounts to only about 6 per cent.

This approximation between the various results indicates that the index-numbers published for the capital towns only, for the years prior to 1912 and for the 30 towns for 1912 and 1913, probably reflect, with a substantial degree of accuracy, the variations in the cost of living, not only in each State separately, but also throughout the Commonwealth as a whole.

(ii.) *Householders' Budget Inquiries*.—The first of these was held in 1910-11, and covered a period of twelve months. The results of that investigation were published in December, 1911.\* A second was held during 1913 for the month of November only. The results of this second investigation are given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913."

**5. Cost of Living, General Results of Investigation in each Metropolitan Town, 1901 to 1913.**—Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities (and for house-rent) included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shewn for the capital town of each State in the tables given hereinafter. A departure has been made from the method of fixing the base index-number adopted in previous Reports and Bulletins. Hitherto each capital town has been treated separately, the average expenditure in 1911 for each such town (and for all the towns combined) being taken as a separate base (= 1000) for each town. The index-numbers given for each town separately were, of course, comparable in the horizontal lines only, the cost in 1911 being made equal in each case to 1000, though it is obvious that the cost was not, in fact, the same in each town. Owing to confusion having arisen in the minds of some persons as to the interpretation of these index-numbers, it has been decided to furnish results in future which are comparable throughout. In the following tables the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital towns in 1911 is accordingly taken as base (= 1000), the figures for that year (as well as other years) for the individual towns shewing the relative cost of living as between the respective towns. The result is that the index-numbers given herein are comparable in all respects, that is to say, they shew not only the variations from year to year in each town, but they also furnish comparisons as to the relative cost in the different towns, either in any given year or as between one year and another and one town and another.

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\* See Report on an "Inquiry into the Cost of Living in Australia, 1910-11," by G. H. Knibbs C.M.G., etc., December, 1911. Owing to the small number of budgets returned, the deductions and tabulations based thereon are necessarily restricted.

## Retail Prices in Metropolitan Towns, 1901 to 1913.

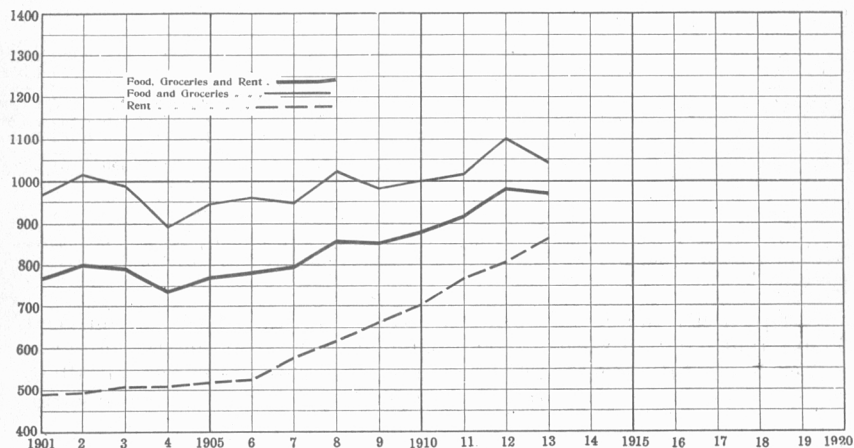
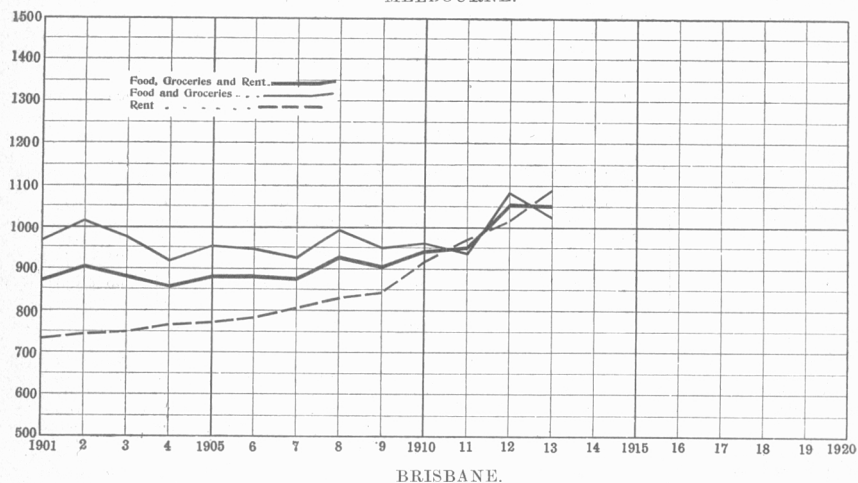
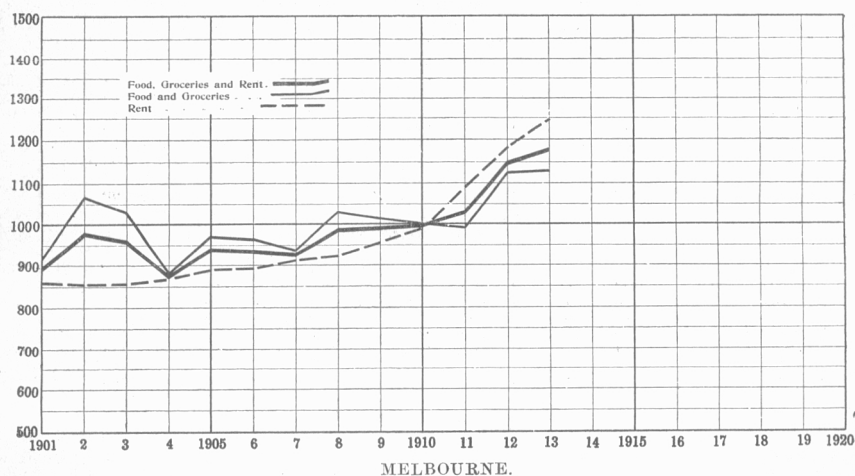
TOWN.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.													
Sydney .. ..	876	940	982	870	1,022	996	904	1,009	1,015	1,028	1,018	1,151	1,106
Melbourne ..	897	883	895	824	912	902	817	923	895	939	924	1,061	953
Brisbane ..	1,011	1,005	942	893	994	998	969	1,045	1,039	1,054	1,087	1,195	1,110
Adelaide ..	949	953	916	889	970	956	903	944	991	972	958	1,138	1,039
Perth .. ..	1,006	1,092	1,113	1,057	1,105	1,080	1,013	1,038	1,033	1,095	1,276	1,186	1,073
Hobart .. ..	935	941	960	883	946	988	888	960	1,018	1,011	1,003	1,169	1,061
Weighted Average*	912	936	949	870	979	964	885	975	974	997	1,000	1,124	1,043
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.													
Sydney .. ..	881	1,085	1,013	804	896	911	932	1,093	1,038	976	971	1,098	1,095
Melbourne ..	969	1,047	969	907	937	940	967	1,066	989	976	959	1,077	1,149
Brisbane ..	833	941	925	774	818	823	837	953	906	973	983	1,055	1,008
Adelaide ..	975	1,025	937	865	909	906	928	1,068	1,028	1,017	1,103	1,203	1,167
Perth .. ..	1,290	1,328	1,336	1,218	1,228	1,216	1,120	1,289	1,251	1,238	1,241	1,320	1,262
Hobart .. ..	931	957	953	864	927	926	955	1,015	1,017	982	994	1,102	1,109
Weighted Average*	945	1,068	1,002	871	927	934	955	1,082	1,023	998	1,000	1,115	1,080
GROUP III.—MEAT.													
Sydney .. ..	1,025	1,266	1,125	966	966	966	994	1,000	982	977	959	1,107	1,213
Melbourne ..	1,077	1,207	1,114	1,086	1,037	1,023	1,067	1,043	998	978	929	1,123	1,149
Brisbane ..	1,026	1,112	1,130	1,018	995	1,038	1,024	1,062	967	936	935	991	965
Adelaide ..	1,221	1,154	1,140	1,107	1,123	1,109	1,059	1,060	1,081	1,032	1,037	1,130	1,206
Perth .. ..	1,378	1,529	1,518	1,466	1,554	1,530	1,511	1,482	1,479	1,535	1,577	1,643	1,607
Hobart .. ..	1,225	1,356	1,322	1,275	1,282	1,278	1,279	1,262	1,303	1,073	1,221	1,321	1,400
Weighted Average*	1,101	1,251	1,161	1,072	1,058	1,053	1,074	1,069	1,040	1,024	1,000	1,144	1,198
GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—GROCERIES AND FOOD.													
Sydney .. ..	917	1,067	1,029	877	972	964	936	1,030	1,012	1,000	989	1,124	1,131
Melbourne ..	965	1,015	974	916	952	945	925	995	949	960	935	1,082	1,024
Brisbane ..	965	1,015	987	892	945	959	947	1,023	983	1,000	1,018	1,102	1,042
Adelaide ..	1,028	1,026	981	940	993	982	951	1,010	1,025	1,001	1,020	1,154	1,119
Perth .. ..	1,184	1,274	1,283	1,210	1,258	1,237	1,197	1,226	1,212	1,251	1,346	1,345	1,267
Hobart .. ..	1,011	1,050	1,054	981	1,030	1,047	1,010	1,055	1,093	1,073	1,058	1,190	1,164
Weighted Average*	972	1,056	1,019	924	986	980	955	1,031	1,006	1,005	1,000	1,129	1,095
GROUP IV.—HOUSE RENT.													
Sydney .. ..	858	854	856	866	887	891	911	922	955	988	1,090	1,183	1,246
Melbourne ..	733	744	747	764	771	782	804	828	842	916	970	1,016	1,089
Brisbane ..	488	492	507	508	519	524	575	616	662	700	767	804	863
Adelaide ..	629	629	629	629	702	761	812	872	940	1,018	1,112	1,160	1,125
Perth .. ..	801	796	802	798	739	716	684	678	667	696	810	880	928
Hobart .. ..	667	669	673	674	681	686	708	727	749	776	805	829	887
Weighted Average*	751	753	756	766	782	793	816	839	867	919	1,000	1,063	1,118
ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—GROCERIES, FOOD, AND HOUSE RENT.													
Sydney .. ..	893	979	958	872	937	934	926	986	989	995	1,031	1,148	1,178
Melbourne ..	870	903	881	854	878	878	875	926	905	942	950	1,055	1,051
Brisbane ..	769	800	790	734	770	780	794	856	851	877	915	979	969
Adelaide ..	864	863	837	812	873	891	894	953	990	1,008	1,058	1,157	1,121
Perth .. ..	1,027	1,077	1,085	1,041	1,045	1,023	986	1,001	988	1,023	1,126	1,154	1,128
Hobart .. ..	869	893	897	855	886	899	886	920	952	951	954	1,042	1,050
Weighted Average*	880	929	910	858	901	902	897	951	948	970	1,000	1,101	1,104

Note.—As to basis of index-numbers, see remarks above.

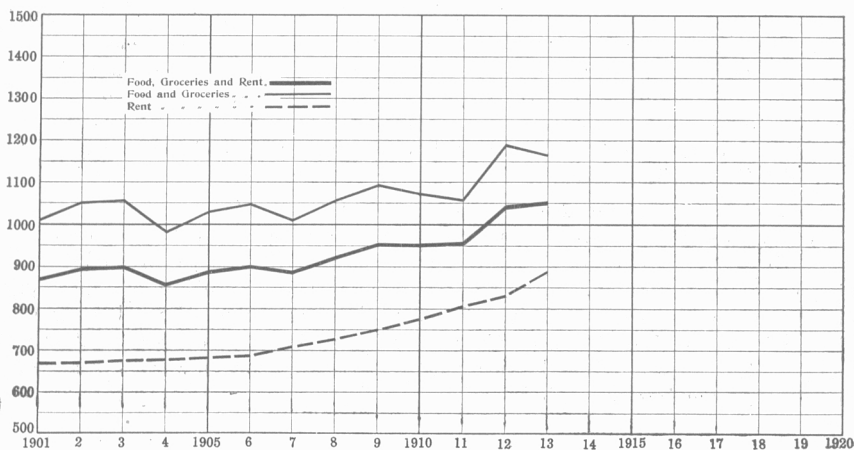
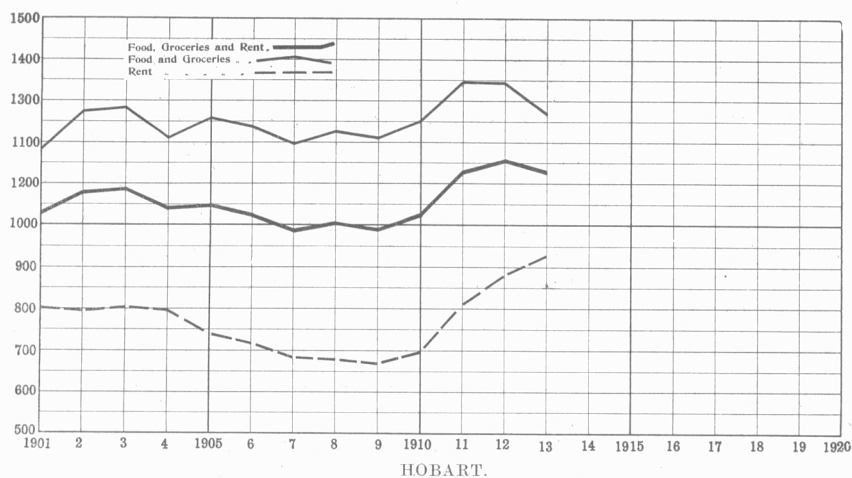
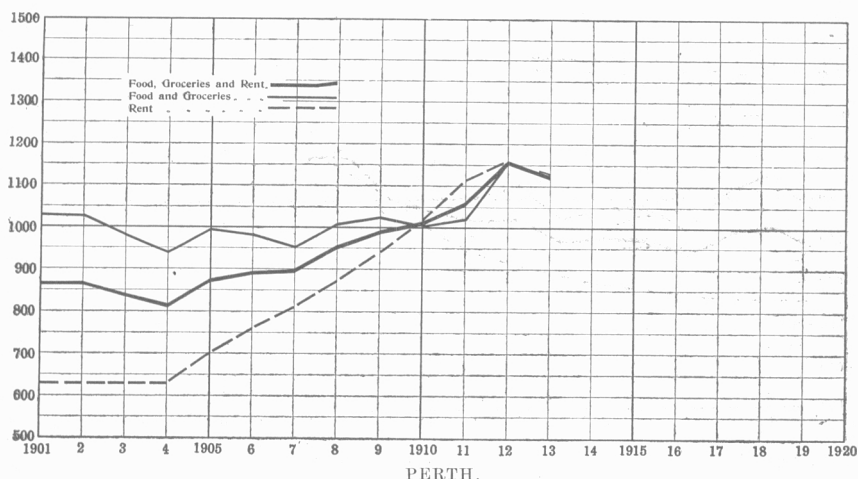
\* For all capital towns. It is, of course, obvious that the index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to shew the relative cost of (say) house-rent, groceries, and food, since the weighted average cost for the six towns taken together in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1000, although the cost is of course not the same.

The index-numbers for the last three groups (groceries and food, house rent, and groceries, food, and house rent combined) are shewn for each capital town, together with the weighted average for all six towns combined in the graphs on pages 24, 25, and 26. The following

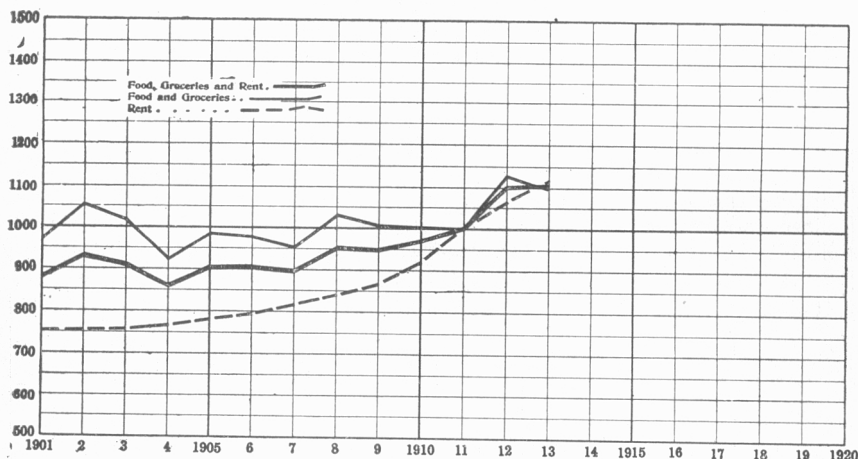
GRAPHS SHEWING COST OF LIVING, METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1901 to 1913.  
SYDNEY.



GRAPHS SHEWING COST OF LIVING, METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1901 to 1913.  
ADELAIDE.



## COST OF LIVING.—WEIGHTED AVERAGE SIX CAPITAL TOWNS, 1901 to 1913.



paragraphs briefly indicate the general nature of the variations in each group.

(i.) *Groceries* (18 commodities).—It may be seen that in each of the towns, prices were lower in 1913 than in 1912, but that they were still considerably higher than in 1901, and that prices for this group were lowest in 1904. The average increase for all the towns taken together in the cost of commodities included in this group in 1913, compared with 1901, was 14.4 per cent., and compared with 1904, 19.9 per cent.

(ii.) *Dairy Produce* (7 commodities).—Prices of commodities included in this group were lower in 1913 than in 1912 in each of the capital towns except Hobart. The weighted average cost for all towns was greater in 1913, compared with 1901 by 14.3 per cent., and compared with 1904 (when they reached their lowest point) by 24.0 per cent.

(iii.) *Meat* (21 joints or cuts of butchers' meat).—The index-numbers for this group were higher in 1913 than in 1912 in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Hobart, but lower in Brisbane and Perth. It may be seen that the level of prices in Perth has, throughout the period under review, been higher than in any other capital town, and was in 1913 nearly 40 per cent. higher than in Melbourne, and 33 per cent. higher than in Sydney. Since 1909, prices have been lower in Brisbane than in any other capital town. The average increase for all the towns in the cost of the items included in this group in 1913 was 8.8 per cent., compared with 1901, and 13.2 per cent., compared with 1905.

(iv.) *Groceries and Food* (Groups I., II., and III. combined).—The index-numbers for this group shew the aggregate effect on the cost of living, of movements in prices of commodities apart from variations in house rent. It may be seen that with the exception of Sydney, index-numbers reached their maximum in 1912, and that they were lower in 1904 than in any other year in all the towns except Perth, where the lowest point during the period under review was reached in 1901. During the whole of the period under review prices have

been on a higher level in Perth than in any other capital town. Taking the weighted average result for all towns, prices were 12.9 per cent. higher in 1913 than in 1901, and 18.7 per cent. higher than in 1904.

(v.) *House Rent*.—It may be seen that except in Adelaide, where rents remained stationary from 1901 to 1904, and declined in 1913, and in Perth, where they decreased from 1903 to 1907, and again in 1908-9, there has been a uniform increase in each of the metropolitan towns during the whole of the period under review. The weighted average index-number for the six capital towns was no less than 48.9 per cent. higher in 1913 than in 1901. The greatest increase has taken place in Adelaide, where in spite of a fairly substantial decrease in 1913, the index-number for that year is 78.9 per cent. above that for 1901. The increases in the remaining towns during the same period were as follows:—Brisbane, 76.8 per cent.; Melbourne 48.6 per cent.; Sydney, 45.2 per cent.; Hobart, 33.0 per cent.; and Perth, 15.9 per cent.

(vi.) *Cost of Living (food, groceries, and house rent combined)*.—It may be seen that the weighted average index-number for 1913 shews little variation from that of 1912. It is still, however, considerably higher than for any year prior to 1912. Reference to the graphs on page 26 will shew that the cost-of-living index-number was lower in 1904 than in any other year during the period covered by the investigations. The index-numbers rose in 1905 and 1906, and fell in 1907. There was a substantial rise in 1908, followed by a slight decline in 1909. There were further rises in 1910 and 1911, and again in 1912, when the increase was very considerable (10.1 per cent.). It may be seen that the graphs for each capital town (except to some extent that for Perth) follow fairly closely the trend of the graph for the weighted average of all towns. The cost-of-living index-number for 1913 was highest in Sydney, and lowest in Brisbane. The index-numbers for Melbourne and Hobart are practically the same, while there is less than 1 per cent. difference between those for Adelaide and Perth. With regard to the two latter towns, it may be pointed out, that whereas prices of food and groceries are on a considerably higher level in Perth than in Adelaide, cost of housing accommodation is considerably lower in the former town. The index-number for Sydney is 6.7 per cent., for Adelaide 1.5 per cent., and for Perth 2.2 per cent. *above* the weighted average, while for Melbourne the index-number is 4.8 per cent., for Brisbane 12.2 per cent., and for Hobart 4.9 per cent. *below* the weighted average for the six capital towns taken together.

**6. Cost of Living in Various Towns, 1912 and 1913.**—Commencing with the year 1912, particulars have been collected as to the variation in prices and cost of living in thirty of the more important towns throughout the Commonwealth. In order to make the index-numbers comparable in all respects, the weighted average expenditure for all towns for the whole of the year 1912 has been taken as base, and made equal to 1000. The index-numbers given in the horizontal lines of the subjoined table shew the variations in cost of living for the periods indicated, while those in the vertical columns shew the variations in cost of living as between the different towns. Thus it may be seen that, taking the average for the whole year 1913 (last column), cost of

living was greatest in Kalgoorlie, and least in Beaconsfield. Or taking the first horizontal line, it will be seen that the cost-of-living index-number for Sydney rose from 1063 in the year 1912, to 1091 in 1913, and that it was highest (1120) in the third quarter of 1912, and lowest (989) in the first quarter of the same year.

**Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers (Groceries, Food and House Rent), for each of Thirty Towns, 1912 and 1913, with weighted Average for all Towns in 1912 as base (= 1000).**

Particulars.	1912.					1913.				
	1st Q'ter. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd Q'ter. (April to June.)	3rd Q'ter. (July to Sept.)	4th Q'ter. (Oct. to Dec.)	Whole Year.	1st Q'ter. (Jan. to Mar.)	2nd Q'ter. (April to June.)	3rd Q'ter. (July to Sept.)	4th Q'ter. (Oct. to Dec.)	Whole Year.
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES—</b>										
Sydney .. ..	989	1,040	1,120	1,105	<b>1,063</b>	1,084	1,104	1,089	1,087	<b>1,091</b>
Newcastle .. ..	834	854	923	926	<b>884</b>	907	927	914	904	<b>913</b>
Broken Hill .. ..	946	971	1,021	1,055	<b>1,000</b>	1,012	1,046	1,023	1,029	<b>1,027</b>
Goulburn .. ..	916	936	968	1,040	<b>965</b>	1,006	1,037	994	989	<b>1,006</b>
Bathurst .. ..	793	827	888	893	<b>850</b>	865	885	883	885	<b>880</b>
*Weighted Average ..	971	1,017	1,094	1,084	<b>1,042</b>	1,063	1,083	1,068	1,065	<b>1,070</b>
<b>VICTORIA—</b>										
Melbourne .. ..	914	964	1,023	1,005	<b>977</b>	971	980	975	965	<b>973</b>
Ballarat .. ..	801	834	869	882	<b>846</b>	813	812	793	783	<b>801</b>
Bendigo .. ..	790	854	891	896	<b>857</b>	855	851	823	803	<b>833</b>
Geelong .. ..	867	908	955	959	<b>922</b>	919	911	891	877	<b>899</b>
Warrnambool .. ..	824	860	888	891	<b>865</b>	870	877	861	851	<b>865</b>
*Weighted Average ..	895	944	999	986	<b>956</b>	949	956	947	937	<b>947</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND—</b>										
Brisbane .. ..	902	903	911	911	<b>907</b>	885	905	894	903	<b>897</b>
Toowoomba .. ..	924	915	883	894	<b>904</b>	852	861	855	853	<b>855</b>
Rockhampton .. ..	898	889	884	895	<b>891</b>	865	875	863	878	<b>870</b>
Charters Towers .. ..	939	934	926	935	<b>933</b>	896	897	876	875	<b>886</b>
Warwick .. ..	922	921	979	894	<b>929</b>	878	895	849	814	<b>859</b>
*Weighted Average ..	908	906	909	909	<b>908</b>	880	897	884	891	<b>888</b>
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA—</b>										
Adelaide .. ..	1,043	1,072	1,096	1,077	<b>1,071</b>	1,049	1,061	1,034	1,011	<b>1,038</b>
Kadina, Moonta, Wal- aroo .. ..	829	849	866	873	<b>849</b>	840	858	844	837	<b>845</b>
Port Pirie .. ..	910	931	934	942	<b>930</b>	918	939	938	930	<b>931</b>
Mt. Gambier .. ..	776	798	827	837	<b>810</b>	809	823	822	804	<b>814</b>
Petersburg .. ..	920	925	955	963	<b>938</b>	926	950	965	949	<b>948</b>
*Weighted Average ..	1,015	1,042	1,065	1,050	<b>1,042</b>	1,022	1,035	1,011	990	<b>1,014</b>
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA—</b>										
Perth .. ..	1,033	1,096	1,087	1,058	<b>1,068</b>	1,043	1,060	1,035	1,039	<b>1,044</b>
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,234	1,271	1,228	1,209	<b>1,235</b>	1,189	1,178	1,179	1,156	<b>1,176</b>
Mid. Junct. & Guildford	989	1,061	1,063	1,046	<b>1,040</b>	1,017	1,038	1,018	1,004	<b>1,019</b>
Bunbury .. ..	1,001	1,043	1,037	1,006	<b>1,022</b>	995	1,010	1,006	996	<b>1,002</b>
Geraldton .. ..	1,114	1,172	1,190	1,171	<b>1,162</b>	1,159	1,179	1,167	1,158	<b>1,166</b>
*Weighted Average ..	1,074	1,131	1,116	1,090	<b>1,103</b>	1,073	1,085	1,066	1,064	<b>1,072</b>
<b>TASMANIA—</b>										
Hobart .. ..	905	935	993	1,025	<b>965</b>	975	985	974	964	<b>975</b>
Launceston .. ..	869	918	947	962	<b>925</b>	892	908	907	888	<b>899</b>
Zechar .. ..	840	867	896	923	<b>881</b>	862	877	866	832	<b>859</b>
Beaconsfield .. ..	705	746	783	828	<b>766</b>	745	758	751	724	<b>745</b>
Queenstown .. ..	864	907	942	946	<b>915</b>	910	937	913	903	<b>916</b>
*Weighted Average ..	880	917	962	987	<b>937</b>	930	944	935	920	<b>932</b>
†W'ted Aver. for C' with	<b>947</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,000†</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,000</b>

\* Average for 5 towns.

† Average for 30 towns.

‡ Basis of table.

The weighted average index-number for the whole of the thirty towns is the same for 1913 as for 1912. The index-numbers for the individual quarters, however, are widely different. Thus it may be seen that cost of living in 1912 was considerably higher for the last two quarters than for the first two quarters of the year, whereas in 1913 the opposite was the case. Again taking the weighted result for the thirty towns it will be seen that the changes were as follows:—

First quarter of 1913 compared with corresponding quarter of 1912, 5.4 per cent. *increase*.

Second quarter of 1913 compared with corresponding quarter of 1912, 2.4 per cent. *increase*.

Third quarter of 1913 compared with corresponding quarter of 1912, 3.8 per cent. *decrease*.

Fourth quarter of 1913 compared with corresponding quarter of 1912, 3.5 per cent. *decrease*.

The weighted average index-numbers for the five towns in each State shew that cost of living in 1913 was greater than in 1912 in New South Wales (2.7 per cent.), but was less in the other States. The decline was greatest in Western Australia (2.8 per cent.), followed in the order named by South Australia (2.6 per cent.), Queensland (2.2 per cent.), Victoria (0.9 per cent.), and Tasmania (0.5 per cent.). As regards individual towns, however, the *increase* in cost of living in 1913, compared with 1912, was greatest in Goulburn, while the town shewing the greatest *decrease* was Warwick (7.6 per cent.). The aggregate effect of the increases and decreases is that the weighted average index-number for all thirty towns is exactly the same in 1913 as in 1912. The fortuitous identity of the two results is, of course, remarkable.

The population weights used in the computation of the weighted average cost-of-living index-numbers for the States and Commonwealth in the table on page 28 are as follows:—

**Population Weights used in Computation of Index-Numbers shewing Cost of Living in different Towns, with weighted average for all Towns as Base (= 1000).**

Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney	633	Melbourne	590	Brisbane	140	Adelaide	190	Perth, etc.	105	Hobart	42
Newcastle	62	Ballarat	53	T'woomba	20	Kadina, etc.	12	Kalg'lieetc	31	Launceston	25
Br'ken Hill	31	Bendigo	44	R'k'hmt'on	21	Pt. Pirie	11	Mid. Jnct.	7	Q'nstown	5
Goulburn	13	Geelong	34	Chtrs Twrs	17	Mt. Gamb'r	7	Bunbury	4	Zeehan	4
Bathurst	9	W'namb'ol	9	Warwick	6	Petersburg	3	Geraldton	4	Beaconsfel	3

**7. Relative Cost of Living in Different Towns, 1913.**—The figures given in the table on page 31 shew the relative cost of living in the thirty towns, for which particulars are regularly collected. The index-numbers are comparable in all respects. The expenditure on groceries and food, as well as the average house rent paid by the people of the thirty towns considered as a whole has been taken as base (= 1000). The first column gives the relative expenditure on food and groceries. The second, third, fourth, and fifth columns give similar information with regard to houses of four, five, and six rooms, and for all houses respectively. The weighted average for all houses is obtained separately for each of the thirty towns by "weighting" the rent paid for each class of house by the number of houses in each respective class in each town. If houses of only one particular size are included, different results may be obtained. This is evident when it is remembered that the distribution of houses, according to number of rooms, is substantially different in some of the towns; that is to say, there are a greater number of large, and therefore of relatively more expensive houses, in some towns than in others, and *vice versa*, and consequently the weighted average rents in the former class of towns refer to a larger size of house than in the latter class. Separate results are accordingly given for the several classes of houses specified in the table.

The figures in the last four columns furnish results for expenditure on groceries and food, combined with expenditure on rent, for each of the three classes of houses indicated, and also for the weighted average for all houses.

(i.) *Groceries and Food.*—As regards groceries and food, it may be seen that the weighted average of the five towns is above the weighted average for all towns, in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and below in Victoria and Queensland. The most expensive towns are in Western Australia, Kalgoorlie being 45.3 per cent., and Geraldton 25.3 per cent., above the weighted average for all towns. In the other States, Broken Hill is the most expensive town, followed in the order named by Queenstown, Zeehan, Charters Towers, Beaconsfield, Hobart, and Port Pirie.

(ii.) *House Rents.*—It will be seen, that taking the average rent for all houses (fourth column) Sydney is the most expensive town, followed in the order named by Adelaide, Melbourne, Geraldton, and Goulburn. Rents were lowest in Beaconsfield and Zeehan.

(iii.) *Cost of Living.*—The last column shews the relative cost of living, according to average prices of commodities and housing accommodation in each town during 1913. It may be seen that Kalgoorlie and Geraldton, in Western Australia, were the most expensive towns, the former being 17.6 per cent., and the latter 16.6 per cent. above the weighted average for all towns. The next towns in order of relative cost of living were Sydney, Perth, Adelaide, and Broken Hill.

Cost of living was least in Beaconsfield, followed in the order named by Ballarat, Mt. Gambier, Bendigo, Moonta, Warwick, and Zeehan.

**Cost of Living, 1913.—Index-numbers, shewing Relative Cost in each of Thirty Towns (including 4, 5, and 6 roomed Houses, and all Houses), compared with Weighted Average Expenditure on Groceries, Food and Rent for all Towns.**

TOWN.	Groceries and Food.	HOUSE RENT.				GROCERIES, FOOD AND RENT, INCLUDING HOUSES HAVING—			
		Four roomed Houses only.	Five roomed Houses only.	Six roomed Houses only.	All Houses Weighted Average.	Four Rooms.	Five Rooms.	Six Rooms.	All Houses Weighted Average.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney .. ..	617	348	450	529	474	965	1,067	1,146	1,091
Newcastle .. ..	615	227	312	377	298	842	927	992	913
Broken Hill .. ..	733	275	330	416	295	1,008	1,063	1,149	1,028
Goulburn .. ..	628	201	327	429	379	829	955	1,057	1,007
Bathurst .. ..	575	218	281	366	305	793	856	941	880
Weighted Average	621	330	430	509	449	953	1,051	1,130	1,070
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne .. ..	558	300	373	466	415	858	931	1,024	973
Ballarat .. ..	561	133	191	261	240	694	752	822	801
Bendigo .. ..	577	175	228	298	256	752	805	875	833
Geelong .. ..	572	201	281	376	328	773	853	948	900
Warrnambool .. ..	569	213	271	328	296	782	840	897	865
Weighted Average	560	275	345	435	387	835	905	995	947
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane .. ..	569	209	276	360	328	778	845	929	897
Toowoomba .. ..	570	180	236	274	286	750	806	844	856
Rockhampton .. ..	582	193	233	305	288	775	815	887	870
Charters Towers .. ..	661	174	238	281	225	835	899	942	886
Warwick .. ..	585	151	233	297	274	736	818	882	859
Weighted Average	578	199	264	338	310	779	842	916	888
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide .. ..	610	337	435	523	429	947	1,045	1,133	1,039
Moonta, etc. .. ..	622	158	212	273	225	780	834	895	845
Port Pirie .. ..	633	263	305	361	299	896	938	994	932
Mt. Gambier .. ..	557	184	230	304	258	741	787	861	815
Petersburg .. ..	604	284	357	403	344	888	961	1,007	948
Weighted Average	610	318	409	493	405	928	1,019	1,103	1,015
WESTERN AUSTRALIA									
Perth .. ..	691	292	374	449	354	983	1,065	1,140	1,045
Kalgoorlie, etc. .. ..	877	302	360	470	299	1,179	1,237	1,347	1,176
Mid. Junction .. ..	710	239	333	415	310	949	1,042	1,125	1,020
Bunbury .. ..	737	260	330	391	265	997	1,067	1,128	1,002
Geraldton .. ..	756	409	503	571	410	1,165	1,259	1,327	1,166
Weighted Average	733	294	371	454	340	1,027	1,104	1,187	1,073
TASMANIA.									
Hobart .. ..	635	264	312	365	340	899	947	1,000	975
Launceston .. ..	585	221	295	362	314	806	880	947	899
Zeehan .. ..	691	163	235	301	168	854	926	992	859
Beaconsfield .. ..	644	86	110	128	101	730	754	772	745
Queenstown .. ..	704	208	247	334	212	912	951	1,038	916
Weighted Average	627	235	291	350	306	862	918	977	933
Commonwealth									
Weighted Average	603	292	374	456	397	895	977	1,059	1,000

Some few words as to the proper interpretation of the above table may not be out of place. The total cost of living in each town for food and groceries, as well as the average rental paid, is multiplied by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted average expenditure for all towns is thus computed. Taking this average expenditure as the base (= 1000), the relative expenditure in each town for (a) food and groceries, (b) house rents, and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined, is shewn. Thus in each horizontal line the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent of houses of each specified size is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and house rent combined, taking the corresponding house-rent group. Thus the table is comparable in all respects, and in addition shews the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of rent. For example, taking the last line in the table, it may be seen that taking the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and average rents to be £1000, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is £603 (1st column), and the average rental £397 (5th column), the sum of the two latter amounts being £1000. Again, if it be desired to ascertain the relative expenditure for food and groceries and rent of four-roomed houses it will be found the figures are £603 and £292, which, together amount to £895 (6th column). In addition to shewing the relative cost of food and groceries and house rent (for different classes of houses) in each town individually, the table also furnishes comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus taking food and groceries only (1st column) it may be seen that commodities which would cost £617 in Sydney can be purchased for £558 in Melbourne, or £610 in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent for houses of five rooms (7th column), it will be seen that an expenditure of £931 in Melbourne is equivalent to an expenditure of £1067 in Sydney, £1045 in Adelaide, £1237 in Kalgoorlie, or £1259 in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons as to cost of living as between any of the towns included. Thus if it be ascertained that the average rental of five-roomed houses in Melbourne is, say, 15s. 3d. weekly, and the average rental of the same class of house in Sydney is required, all that is necessary is to multiply the rental in Melbourne by the index-number for five-roomed houses in Sydney and divide by the index-number for Melbourne (3rd column),  $15s. 3d. \times \frac{450}{373} = 18s. 6d.$ , which will be found to be the average rental of five-roomed houses in Sydney (see Appendix II.).

**8. Variation in Purchasing Power of Money, 1901 to 1914 (3rd quarter).—** The tables in paragraph 5 give the relative cost of living in the six capital towns from 1901 to 1913 in the form of index-numbers. In the following tables similar information is given as regards variations in cost of living (groceries, food, and house-rent), the base being taken as 20s. for the weighted average in the six capital towns in 1911. The figures therefore shew the sums which would have to be paid in each town and in each year in order to purchase such relative

quantities (indicated by the mass units) of the several commodities, and to pay such sums for house-rent as would in the aggregate cost £1, according to the weighted average prices and rents in the six capital towns in 1911.

**Purchasing-Power of Money.**—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1914 (3rd quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.		Sydney.	Melb'rne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901	.. ..	17 10	17 5	15 5	17 3	20 6	17 5	17 7	17 7
1902	.. ..	19 7	18 1	16 0	17 3	21 7	17 10	18 7	18 7
1903	.. ..	19 2	17 7	15 9	16 9	21 8	17 11	18 2	18 2
1904	.. ..	17 5	17 1	14 8	16 3	20 10	17 1	17 2	17 2
1905	.. ..	18 9	17 7	15 5	17 6	20 11	17 9	18 0	18 0
1906	.. ..	18 8	17 7	15 7	17 10	20 5	18 0	18 0	18 0
1907	.. ..	18 6	17 6	15 11	17 11	19 9	17 9	17 11	17 11
1908	.. ..	19 9	18 6	17 1	19 1	20 0	18 5	19 0	19 0
1909	.. ..	19 9	18 1	17 0	19 10	19 9	19 0	19 0	19 0
1910	.. ..	19 11	18 10	17 6	20 2	20 6	19 0	19 5	19 5
1911	.. ..	20 7	19 0	18 4	21 2	22 6	19 1	20 0*	20 0*
1912	.. ..	22 11	21 1	19 7	23 2	23 1	20 10	22 0	22 0
1913	.. ..	23 7	21 0	19 5	22 5	22 6	21 1	22 1	22 1
1912	{ 1st Quarter	21 4	19 9	19 6	22 6	22 4	19 7	20 9	20 9
	2nd "	22 5	20 10	19 6	23 2	23 8	20 2	21 9	21 9
	3rd "	24 1	22 1	19 8	23 8	23 6	21 5	22 11	22 11
	4th "	23 10	21 8	19 8	23 3	22 10	22 2	22 7	22 7
1913	{ 1st "	23 5	21 0	19 1	22 8	22 6	21 1	22 0	22 0
	2nd "	23 10	21 2	19 7	22 11	22 11	21 3	22 4	22 4
	3rd "	23 6	21 1	19 4	22 4	22 4	21 1	22 1	22 1
	4th "	23 6	20 10	19 6	21 10	22 5	20 10	21 11	21 11
1914,	1st Quarter	24 0	21 4	19 7	22 4	22 3	21 1	22 4	22 4
"	2nd "	24 3	22 7	19 9	23 6	22 10	22 0	23 1	23 1
"	3rd "	24 2	22 5	20 1	23 2	23 3	21 10	23 0	23 0

\* Basis of Table.

(i) *Groceries and Food only.*—The following table has been computed in the same manner as that indicated above, but relates to groceries and food (46 items) only. The average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 has again been taken as the basis of the table (= 20s.), and the figures are, of course, comparable throughout.

**Purchasing-Power of Money.—Groceries and Food only.—Amount necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1914 (3rd Quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.**

Year.		Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1901	...	18 4	19 4	19 4	20 7	23 8	20 3	19 4	
1902	...	21 4	20 4	20 4	20 6	25 6	21 0	21 1	
1903	...	20 7	19 6	19 9	19 8	25 8	21 1	20 4	
1904	...	17 6	18 4	17 10	18 10	24 3	19 8	18 5	
1905	...	19 5	19 1	18 11	19 10	25 2	20 7	19 8	
1906	...	19 3	18 11	19 2	19 8	24 9	20 11	19 7	
1907	...	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1	
1908	...	20 7	19 11	20 6	20 2	24 6	21 1	20 7	
1909	...	20 3	19 0	19 8	20 6	24 3	21 10	20 1	
1910	...	20 0	19 2	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 6	20 1	
1911	...	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	<b>20 0*</b>	
1912	...	22 6	21 8	22 0	23 1	26 11	23 10	22 6	
1913	...	22 8	20 6	20 10	22 5	25 4	23 3	21 11	
1912	1st quarter	20 9	19 9	21 11	22 0	26 0	21 10	21 0	
	2nd "	21 10	21 5	21 11	22 11	28 2	22 11	22 3	
	3rd "	23 11	23 2	22 1	23 10	27 4	24 8	23 9	
	4th "	23 6	22 3	22 3	23 6	26 1	25 9	23 2	
1913	1st "	22 9	20 9	20 9	22 5	25 6	23 2	22 0	
	2nd "	23 2	20 10	21 2	22 11	26 0	23 9	22 4	
	3rd "	22 7	20 5	20 10	22 4	25 0	23 5	21 10	
	4th "	22 1	20 0	20 8	21 10	24 11	22 9	21 5	
1914	1st "	23 0	20 7	20 11	22 11	24 11	23 3	22 1	
	2nd "	23 3	22 4	21 2	25 0	25 11	24 7	23 2	
	3rd "	<b>23 1</b>	<b>22 0</b>	<b>21 8</b>	<b>24 7</b>	<b>26 9</b>	<b>24 3</b>	<b>23 0</b>	

\* Basis of Table.

(ii) *House Rent only.*—The following table gives similar particulars for *house rent only*, the average for the six towns in 1911 being again taken as the basis of the table (= 20s.):—

**Purchasing-Power of Money.—House Rent.—Amount payable on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1914 (3rd Quarter) for House Rent in each Capital Town, compared with a Rent of £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.**

Year.		Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1901	...	17 3	14 8	9 9	12 7	16 0	13 4	15 1	
1902	...	17 3	14 11	9 10	12 7	15 11	13 5	15 2	
1903	...	17 4	14 11	10 1	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 3	
1904	...	17 5	15 3	10 2	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 4	
1905	...	17 10	15 5	10 5	14 0	14 9	13 7	15 8	
1906	...	17 11	15 8	10 6	15 3	14 4	13 9	15 11	
1907	...	18 4	16 1	11 6	16 3	13 8	14 2	16 4	
1908	...	18 7	16 7	12 4	17 5	13 7	14 7	16 10	
1909	...	19 2	16 10	13 3	18 10	13 4	15 0	17 5	
1910	...	19 10	18 4	14 0	20 4	13 11	15 6	18 5	
1911	...	21 10	19 5	15 4	22 3	16 3	16 1	<b>20 0*</b>	
1912	...	23 8	20 4	16 1	23 2	17 7	16 7	21 3	
1913	...	24 11	21 10	17 3	22 6	18 7	17 10	22 4	
1912	1st quarter	22 4	19 8	16 0	23 3	17 0	16 3	20 6	
	2nd "	23 4	20 0	16 1	23 5	17 2	16 4	21 1	
	3rd "	24 7	20 7	16 2	23 5	18 0	16 10	21 10	
	4th "	24 4	20 11	16 0	22 11	18 3	16 11	21 7	
1913	1st "	24 5	21 4	16 10	22 11	18 3	18 0	22 0	
	2nd "	24 10	21 9	17 2	22 11	18 6	17 9	22 4	
	3rd "	24 11	22 0	17 3	22 3	18 7	17 8	22 5	
	4th "	25 6	22 1	17 10	21 10	18 11	18 0	22 8	
1914	1st "	25 6	22 5	17 8	21 6	18 5	18 1	22 8	
	2nd "	25 9	22 10	17 10	21 5	18 5	18 3	23 0	
	3rd "	<b>25 8</b>	<b>22 11</b>	<b>17 10</b>	<b>21 1</b>	<b>18 4</b>	<b>18 5</b>	<b>22 11</b>	

\* Basis of Table.

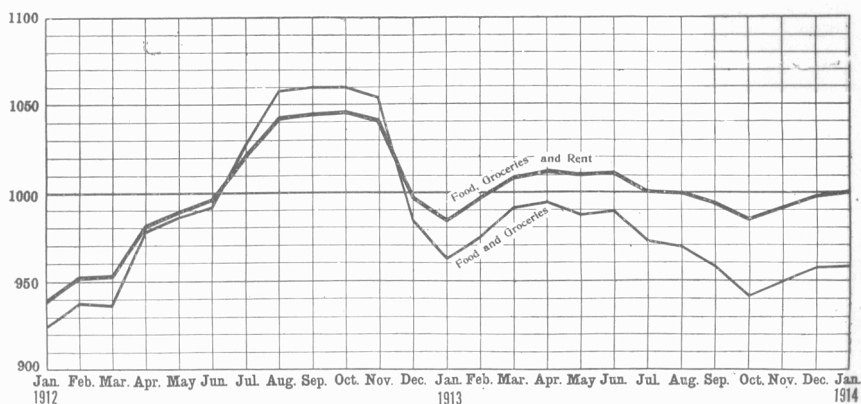
9. **Monthly and Seasonal Fluctuations in Cost of Living, 1912 and 1913.**—Special investigations have been made in regard to monthly and seasonal fluctuations in price during 1912 and 1913. The weighted average results for all the thirty towns are shewn in the following tables, index-numbers for each month being computed with the average prices for the whole year 1912 as base (= 1000). The seasonal fluctuations are practically confined to prices of food and groceries, the quarterly returns of house rents shewing generally an upward tendency during both years. Index-numbers for groceries and food alone, and also combined with house rent, are shewn in the table. It will be seen that the inclusion of house rent (which has, broadly speaking, uniformly increased, and not fluctuated) naturally has a steadying effect on the range of the total fluctuations in cost of living.

**Monthly Fluctuations in Prices of Groceries and Food and Cost of Living, Weighted Average Results for Thirty Towns, 1912 and 1913.**

Particulars.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Whole Year.	Jan., 1914.
1912.														
Groceries and Food ..	925	938	937	978	986	992	1,028	1,058	1,060	1,060	1,054	984	1,000	—
Groceries, Food, and House Rent	939	952	953	981	989	996	1,021	1,042	1,044	1,045	1,040	997	1,000	—
1913.														
Groceries, and Food ..	962	974	991	994	987	989	972	969	958	941	949	957	970	958
Groceries, Food and House Rent	984	997	1,009	1,012	1,010	1,011	1,001	1,000	994	985	991	998	1,000	1,000

The significance of these figures may be more readily appreciated by reference to the following graph:—

SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS IN COST OF LIVING, 1912 AND 1913.



10. **Increase in Cost of Living 1913, and Previous Years.**—The following table has been prepared in order to shew for each capital town (i) the total increase (or decrease) in cost of living in 1913, compared with each preceding year since 1901, and (ii.) amount of the percentage increase (or decrease) due to variations (a) in prices of food

and groceries, and (b) in house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year and town shewn in the last two parts of the table must, of course, equal the corresponding total percentage in the first part of the table. Thus the total percentage of increase in cost of living in Sydney for 1913, compared with 1904 is 35.11 per cent., of which 17.19 per cent. is due to increased cost of food and groceries, and 17.92 per cent. to increase in house rents. In any case where there has been a decrease (i.e., where cost of living was less in 1913 than in preceding years) the fact is indicated by a negative sign.

**Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Cost of Living in 1913, compared with Previous Years 1901 to 1912.**

LOCALITY.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCREASE IN 1913 COMPARED WITH—											
	1901.	1902.*	1903.*	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.*	1912.*
Sydney ..	31.99	20.32	23.04	35.11	25.75	26.16	27.29	19.56	19.19	18.45	14.32	2.63
Melbourne ..	20.83	16.30	19.32	23.06	19.73	19.70	20.02	13.42	16.10	11.56	10.65	— 0.37
Brisbane ..	25.89	21.03	22.66	31.90	25.86	24.12	21.98	13.14	13.85	10.46	5.88	— 1.10
Adelaide ..	29.80	29.94	34.04	38.08	28.43	25.85	25.44	17.69	13.28	11.29	6.05	— 3.03
Perth ..	9.86	4.71	3.94	8.34	7.93	10.27	14.37	12.72	14.15	10.25	0.19	— 2.23
Hobart ..	20.82	17.57	17.04	22.83	18.53	18.89	18.55	14.12	10.36	10.44	10.12	0.83
<b>Average ..</b>	<b>25.61</b>	<b>18.83</b>	<b>21.34</b>	<b>28.72</b>	<b>22.56</b>	<b>22.46</b>	<b>23.14</b>	<b>16.22</b>	<b>16.54</b>	<b>13.97</b>	<b>10.42</b>	<b>0.34</b>
PERCENTAGE DUE TO COST OF FOOD AND GROCERIES.												
Sydney ..	14.14	3.89	6.31	17.19	10.02	10.55	12.44	6.05	7.08	7.78	8.11	0.36
Melbourne ..	3.98	0.57	3.36	7.40	4.81	5.30	6.63	1.83	4.87	4.00	5.48	— 3.25
Brisbane ..	5.90	1.99	4.13	12.03	7.49	6.28	7.09	1.30	4.13	2.82	1.58	— 3.56
Adelaide ..	6.18	6.30	9.66	12.97	8.48	9.04	11.02	6.75	5.57	6.91	5.52	— 1.80
Perth ..	4.75	— 0.36	— 0.86	3.20	0.50	1.71	4.17	2.44	3.28	0.90	— 4.12	— 3.95
Hobart ..	10.40	7.52	7.23	12.59	8.93	7.67	10.24	6.96	4.38	5.62	6.55	— 1.48
<b>Average ..</b>	<b>8.42</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>11.83</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>— 1.70</b>
PERCENTAGE DUE TO INCREASE IN HOUSE RENTS.												
Sydney ..	17.85	16.43	16.73	17.92	15.73	15.61	14.85	13.51	12.11	10.67	6.21	2.27
Melbourne ..	16.85	15.73	15.96	15.66	14.92	14.40	13.39	11.58	11.23	7.56	5.17	2.88
Brisbane ..	19.99	19.04	18.53	19.87	18.37	17.84	14.89	11.84	9.72	7.64	4.30	2.46
Adelaide ..	23.62	23.64	24.38	25.11	19.95	16.81	14.42	10.94	7.71	4.38	0.53	— 1.23
Perth ..	5.11	5.07	4.80	5.14	7.43	8.55	10.20	10.28	10.87	9.35	4.31	1.72
Hobart ..	10.41	10.05	9.82	10.24	9.60	9.22	8.31	7.16	5.98	4.82	3.57	2.31
<b>Average ..</b>	<b>17.19</b>	<b>16.16</b>	<b>16.34</b>	<b>16.89</b>	<b>15.36</b>	<b>14.84</b>	<b>13.83</b>	<b>12.09</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>8.43</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>2.04</b>

\* The negative sign indicates a decrease.

**11. Tables of Prices and House Rents, 1913.**—While the summarised results of price-movements are published quarterly the actual data from which such results are obtained are published only annually. In Appendixes to Report No. 1, particulars were given of prices and house rents in the metropolitan towns in each year from 1901 to 1911, and in Appendixes to Report No. 2, particulars were given of average prices and house rents in 1912 for each of the thirty towns from which returns are collected. In Appendix I. hereof particulars are given of average prices in 1913 for each of the thirty towns, and in Appendix II. similar information is given in regard to house rents.

Owing to the fact that five house agents erroneously excluded kitchens as rooms in classifying house rents according to number of rooms, certain amendments are necessary in the table published in Appendix III. in Report No. 2. The corrected figures are given in Appendix II. hereof.

## SECTION V.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

1. **General.**—The results of an investigation into wholesale prices in Melbourne from 1871 to 1912 were given in some detail in Reports Nos. 1 and 2. In this Section results are now included for the year 1913.

The data upon which the investigation is based were obtained mainly from reports of Melbourne market prices, published in the ordinary press, and in special trade reviews. In any case of doubt as to the reliability of the figures, the records thus obtained were verified by reference to well-known and important business firms, dealing in the articles in question. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted for each article refer to a uniform quality, and, in cases where more than one source of information was utilised for obtaining prices of single commodities, special precautions were taken to ensure substantial continuity of quality or grade. In most cases, monthly prices were obtained (but where daily or weekly quotations were available, these were adopted), and arithmetic averages for the several years were computed. In regard, however, to a few commodities, such as coal, tea, cotton and wool, since monthly prices were not available for back years, yearly averages, based in each case upon expert opinion, were secured.

It was at first intended to obtain records, on the lines indicated, for a uniform list of commodities for the capital town of each State. Owing, however, to the large amount of work involved, and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining regularly the prices of anything like a uniform representative list of commodities from the papers and journals published in some of these towns, this idea has for the present been abandoned.

2. **Commodities Included and Methods Adopted.**—Retail prices have the advantage that a comparatively small list of commodities suffices to represent a large proportion of the average expenditure. They are, however, subject to the difficulty that their variations depend largely upon local conditions, and it is, therefore, ordinarily necessary to collect the data over a wide area. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one or two centres, but a much larger list of commodities must be covered.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of eighty commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to ninety-two.\* The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurement for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units, indicating the relative extent to which each commodity, in the units of measurement specified, is used or consumed, are shewn in the following statement.

\* In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (=1000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities in 1911 is taken.

# Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP I.				GROUP V.			
Iron—				Currants		lb.	1,400
Pig	M'x'dNos.	ton	6½	Raisins	Sultanas	doz. 1 lb.	1,400
Rod and Bar	Stafford	"	3½	Herrings	1-lb. tins	tins	50
Angle and T	"	"	3½	Salmon	Halves	doz. halves	50
Plate	"	"	3	Sardines	Plantation	lb.	100
Hoop	"	"	½	Coffee	Taylor's	"	200
Galvanized	26 gauge	"	5	Cocoa	No. 1A	ton	100
Tinned Plates	I.C. Coke	cwt.	60	Sugar	"	lb.	22
Fencing Wire	No. 8	ton	6	Macaroni	"	ton	200
Zinc, Sheet	"	"	1	Sago	Patna	"	2½
Lead, Sheet	"	"	½	Rice	Liverpool	"	7
" Pipes	"	"	½	Salt	fine	"	1
Copper Sheet	"	lb.	2,000	Salt	Rock	"	6
Quicksilver	"	"	12	Mustard	Coleman's	doz. 1 lb.	100
Coal	Newc'stle on Wharf	ton	600	Starch	Coleman's	lb.	100
		Total	2,702½	Blue Matches	White	"	50
GROUP II.				Matches	Keen's	gross	90
				Candles	Wooden	"	
Branbags		doz.	110	Tobacco	Safety	lb.	1,600
Cornsacks		each	250	Tea	Gouda	"	1,300
Woolpacks		"	200	Kerosene	Two Seas in Po'ket Pcs.	gallon	3,000
Leather, Waxed		lb.	600			Total	1,700
Kip		"	600				11,378½
Waxed Split		"	600	GROUP VI.			
Medium Crop		"	600	Beef	Average quality.	100 lbs.	390
Cotton	Raw	"	24,000	Mutton	"	lb.	33,000
Wool	Greasy	"	12,200	Veal	"	"	2,000
Twine	Reaper and Binder	"	150	Lamb	"	each	200
Tallow	Mutton Prime	ton	1½	Pork	"	lb.	3,700
		Total	38,711½			Total	39,290
GROUP III.				GROUP VII.			
				Timber:—	Flooring	100 ft. lin.	30
Wheat		bushel	500		6 x 1½	"	30
Flour		ton	48		" 6 x 7/8	"	30
Bran		"	14		" 6 x ¾	"	30
Pollard		"	14		" 6 x ½	"	30
Oats	Feed	bushel	1,200		Weatherboards	"	200
Oatmeal	Colonial	ton	1½		Oregon	1000 ft. sup	20
Barley	Malting	bushel	150		Shelving	"	10
"	Feed	"	100	Cement	Portland	cask	30
Maize	"	"	1,000	White Lead	Welsh	ton	3½
Hay	Best M'ng'r	ton	135	Slates	20 x 10	1,000	½
Chaff	Good oaten	"	135			Total	381½
Straw	Victorian	"	25	GROUP VIII.			
Peas		bushel	55				
Potatoes		ton	40	Cream of Tartar	In Kegs	lb.	400
Malt	Victorian	bushel	140	Carbonate of Soda		ton	½
Onions		ton	3	Saltpetre	Refined	"	2½
		Total	3,560½	Sulphur	"	"	½
GROUP IV.				Caustic Soda		cwt.	7
				Alum	Lump	"	½
Ham		lb.	800	Cyanide		lb.	570
Bacon		"	3,200	Potassium		"	
Cheese		"	1,500			Total	978½
Butter	Best Fresh	"	9,500				
Lard	In Bladders	"	200				
Eggs	Ordinary	doz.	1,800				
Honey		lb.	600				
Beeswax		doz. lb.	40				
Condensed Milk	Bacchus Marsh	"	160				
		Total	17,800				

3. **Index-Numbers and Graphs.** — Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups together. The index-numbers for the several groups, and for all groups together, are shewn in the following table. In regard to Group VI., it should be observed that reliable and uniform records as to prices of meat could not be obtained further back than 1890 (except for the years 1884 and 1885). Index-numbers were accordingly worked out for the full period since 1871 for the seven groups, *excluding* meat, and also for the period since 1890, for the eight groups, *including* meat. The figures shewn in the last column of the subjoined table for years prior to 1890 (except for 1884 and 1885) have, accordingly, been adjusted (on the basis of the results for succeeding years), so as to include meat.

The index-numbers have in each case been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base; that is to say, they shew the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost £1000 in 1911 distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in each group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column it may be seen that the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1000 in 1911, and 1170 in 1912. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1912, and the purchasing power of money in 1911 was, accordingly, greater. Again, prices were higher in 1911 than in 1901, and the purchasing power of money in the former year was therefore less.

**Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, 1861 to 1912, Computed to Year 1911 as Base.**

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Hute, Leather, &c.	III. Agricul- turalPro- duce,&c.	IV. Dairy Produce	V. Grocer- ies.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials	VIII. Chem- icals.	All com- modities together
1861	..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	—	1,070	2,030
1871	..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	—	1,044	1,409
1881	..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	—	1,091	1,587
1891	..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194
1901	..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917
1902	..	1,007	756	1,192	1,215	945	1,447	837	881
1903	..	923	834	1,209	1,059	936	1,443	875	921
1904	..	821	885	754	876	916	1,427	845	875
1905	..	772	850	894	980	942	1,209	801	859
1906	..	882	978	916	972	923	1,110	896	864
1907	..	1,037	1,017	973	1,020	948	1,294	968	961
1908	..	1,033	901	1,312	1,198	968	1,335	935	891
1909	..	1,014	907	1,000	1,119	978	1,088	911	815
1910	..	1,004	1,052	969	1,100	999	1,008	996	898
1911	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	..	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978
1913	..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The general index-number for the year 1913 shews a decrease of 7.9 per cent., compared with that for 1912. With regard to the various group index-numbers, four groups, viz., III. (Agricultural, etc.), IV. (Dairy Produce), V. (Groceries), and VI. (Meat) shew decreases of 20.0, 12.6, 2.7, and 7.8 per cent. respectively, while the remaining four groups shew increases, for Group I. (Metals, etc.), 2.4

per cent., Group II. (Jute, Leather, etc.), 3 per cent., Group VII. (Building Materials), 6.7 per cent. and Group VIII. (Chemicals) 1.7 per cent.

The index-numbers for the full period since 1871 (and for 1861 and 1866) are given in Report No. 1, page 48. On page 43 hereinafter a graph is given shewing the index-numbers since 1901 for all groups taken together.

4. **Seasonal Fluctuations in Wholesale Prices, 1913.**—In order to shew the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1913. These are shewn in the following table, the first line giving the index-numbers computed with the year 1911 as base, the second line with the average prices for the year 1913 as base. In the last line corresponding figures for cost of living (retail prices and house rents) have been included for comparative purposes.

**Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1913.**

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000) ..	1,112	1,095	1,072	1,072	1,088
Index-Numbers with average for 1913 as base (= 1,000) ..	1,022	1,006	985	985	<b>1,000</b>
Cost of Living (Retail Price and House Rent), Index-Numbers, with average for 1913 as base (= 1,000) ..	998	1,012	998	992	<b>1,000</b>

The first line of this table shews that, whereas prices in the first three months of the year 1913 were 11.2 per cent. higher than the average for the whole year 1911, by the third quarter they had declined, so that they were then only 7.2 per cent. higher than the average for 1911.

During the fourth quarter there was no change in the price level. In the second line comparative figures are given for each quarter, taking the average for the year 1913 as base, while in the last line similar figures are given for retail prices and house rent. From the first to the second quarter the wholesale price index-number decreased slightly, while the cost-of-living index-number increased about 1 per cent. From the second to the third quarter both index-numbers decreased, the wholesale more than the retail, while from the third to the fourth quarters the wholesale price index-number remained stationary, and the cost-of-living index-number fell about 1 per cent.

It may be seen that the range of fluctuation in wholesale prices (from 985 to 1022) is greater than that in the cost-of-living index-numbers (from 992 to 1012). It was pointed out in Report No. 2 that this phenomenon is observed not only in regard to seasonal fluctuations, but also in movements from year to year, both in Australia and other countries.

5. **Table of Prices, 1913.**—In Appendix III. particulars are given as to the average price of each commodity in the years 1912 and 1913. Corresponding information for previous years, as far back as 1871, was given in Appendix VI. to Report No. 1.

## SECTION VI.—IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICE INDEX. NUMBERS.

1. **General.**—The list of commodities included in the investigation into import and export prices for the year 1913, as well as the mass units, units of measurement, and sources of information, are the same as those in the previous investigation for the years 1901 to 1911, particulars of which are given on pages 66 to 68 of Report No. 1 on "Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living in Australia." These index-numbers are computed annually, the data being obtained from the returns of imports and exports.

2. **Index-Numbers.**—The index-number for import and export prices in the Commonwealth for 1913 was 1045, compared with 1067 for 1912. This gives a decrease of 2 per cent., compared with a decrease during the same period of 7 per cent. in wholesale prices, while the cost of living index-number remained practically unchanged. The index-numbers for previous years for the various groups and for all groups together are shewn in the following table:—

**Commonwealth Import and Export Values. Index-Numbers for each Group,  
and all Groups combined.**

Particulars.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Textiles.	III. Agricul- tural Produce.	IV. Meat, Dairy Produce etc.	V. Grocer- ies, etc.	VI. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.*
No. of Commodities.	5	4	7	7	7	14	44
1901 .. ..	1,046	730	884	978	994	979	911
1902 .. ..	1,015	828	1,011	1,010	969	934	959
1903 .. ..	931	885	863	993	956	842	918
1904 .. ..	888	935	707	915	908	877	870
1905 .. ..	867	915	950	888	902	899	907
1906 .. ..	962	947	951	888	889	906	921
1907 .. ..	1,017	987	823	929	1,005	937	935
1908 .. ..	981	882	1,148	1,004	1,002	902	993
1909 .. ..	958	879	1,081	914	937	970	952
1910 .. ..	980	1,013	1,033	940	970	1,017	989
<b>1911 .. ..</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
1912 .. ..	1,061	980	1,238	1,038	1,030	1,044	1,067
1913 .. ..	1,086	934	1,126	1,043	1,018	1,110	1,045

\* Weighted Average.

**3. Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups.**—Of the six groups into which the 44 commodities are classified, the index-numbers for three groups were higher in 1913 than in the preceding year. These groups are:—Group I. (Metals and Coal), Group IV. (Meat, Dairy Produce, etc.), and Group VI. (Miscellaneous). In the other three groups, viz., Group II. (Textiles), Group III. (Agricultural Produce), and Group V. (Groceries), index-numbers decreased in 1913. The increases amounted to 2.4, 0.5, and 6.3 per cent. in Groups I., IV., and VI. respectively, and the decreases to 4.7, 9.0, and 1.2 per cent. in Groups II., III., and V. respectively.

**4. Comparisons between Cost-of-Living, Wholesale and Import and Export Index-Numbers.**—In the following table particulars are given of the cost-of-living (retail prices and house rent), wholesale and import and export index-numbers from 1901 to 1913, inclusive:—

**Cost-of-Living, Wholesale Price and Import and Export Price Index-Numbers,  
1901 to 1913.**

YEAR.	INDEX-NUMBERS.		
	Cost of Living (Weighted Average for 6 Capital Towns).	Wholesale Price (Melbourne).	Import and Export Price (Commonwealth).
1901 .. .. .	880	974	911
1902 .. .. .	929	1,051	959
1903 .. .. .	910	1,049	918
1904 .. .. .	858	890	870
1905 .. .. .	901	910	907
1906 .. .. .	902	948	921
1907 .. .. .	897	1,021	935
1908 .. .. .	951	1,115	993
1909 .. .. .	948	993	952
1910 .. .. .	970	1,003	989
1911 .. .. .	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
1912 .. .. .	1,101	1,172	1,067
1913 .. .. .	1,104	1,088	1,045

The above index-numbers are shewn in the graph on page 43. In making comparisons between these three sets of index-numbers, it is to be borne in mind that the figures do not, of course, indicate the relation between the different prices themselves, that is between retail and wholesale prices, etc., for the reason that the weighted average prices are in each case made equal to 1000 on the year 1911. The figures shew the relative increase or decrease in each set of price-indexes.

PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, GRAPH SHEWING RELATION BETWEEN COST-OF-LIVING, WHOLESALE PRICES AND IMPORT AND EXPORT PRICES IN AUSTRALIA, 1901 to 1913.



Broadly speaking, the fluctuations in prices are more violent and more frequent in the case of wholesale than retail prices, a phenomenon which is observed not only in Australia, but in other countries also. Various explanations have been put forward as to the reasons for this. For example, it has been stated to be due to the fact that a variation in the wholesale price of a raw material may be substantial in itself, but yet may not be large enough to necessitate a change in the retail price of the manufactured commodity; that is to say, the cost of the labour element in the retail price of a commodity may be comparatively large, or, again, there may be a disinclination on the part of shopkeepers to vary prices until the urgent necessity therefor arises. It is stated, moreover, that retail dealers in certain branches of trade purchase their stock at contract or standard prices, which do not reflect all the movements in the prices of raw materials.

The fact that house-rent in the Australian results has continuously increased since 1901 has had the result of increasing the general upward tendency of the cost-of-living index-numbers, while at the same time it has diminished the magnitude in the aggregate results (food, groceries, and house-rent) of the fluctuations which have occurred in the index-numbers for food and groceries only.

In each set of index-numbers the effect of the drought years, 1902, 1908, and 1912 is clearly seen, the increases being greatest in the wholesale-price results. The trend of the cost-of-living and the import and export index-numbers is remarkably close.

## SECTION VII.—CURRENT RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

**1. Current Weekly Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1914.**—In Appendixes IV. and V. particulars are given in detail regarding weekly rates of wages and hours of labour in each State for males and females, respectively, classified in industrial groups. As indicated in the note at the head of the table the hours of labour are in each case 48 per week, except where otherwise specified by the footnotes. The particulars given relate to wages and hours in the six capital towns, with the exception of those comprised in Groups VIII. (Mining), XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.), which obviously relate mainly to trades and occupations carried on outside the metropolitan areas. The wages shewn in the table are the rates paid to adult male and female workers, respectively, for a full week's work. In a few cases, however, where wages are paid on a daily or hourly basis only and where definite hours are fixed or recognised (e.g., in the building trades) the corresponding weekly rates are given. If some such method were not adopted in these cases, the rates would not be on a comparative basis owing to the difference in the hours of labour in certain of the States.

With comparatively few exceptions the rates of wages shewn in the table are the minimum rates fixed under the operations of the Arbitration Court or Wages Board Acts in the several States. In certain cases where such minimum rates have been fixed for certain trades or occupations in some, but not all, of the States, the ruling trade-union or predominant rates are given for those States for which no minimum has been fixed. These trade-union and predominant rates are readily distinguishable by the asterisk suffixed in each case.

Particulars of rates of wages and hours of labour are given in these Appendixes for 146 different industries, the number of separate trades or occupations specified being 930 in the case of males, and 92 in the case of females.

**2. Relative Weekly Wages and Wage Index-Numbers in Different Industries and States, 1914.**—The particulars given in Appendixes IV. and V., referred to in the preceding paragraph, furnish the necessary data for the computation of relative wages in different industries and States.† In the following tables the arithmetic average of the rates of wages given in the Appendix has been computed

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† The particulars given in these Appendixes have been brought up to 30th September, 1914. The summarised results given in the tables in this Section are computed from wages as at the 30th April, 1914.

for each industry and State, and these averages have been weighted in the manner indicated on pages 23 and 24 of Labour Report No. 2.\*

(i.) *Weighted Average Rates of Wages Payable to Journeymen or Adult Male Workers in each State, 1914.*—The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to journeymen or male adult workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth. Taking the average for the whole Commonwealth as the base (= 1000), index-numbers for each State are also shewn. The results given in the table below must be taken subject to certain qualifications inasmuch as (a) they are based on a limited number of rates of wages, and (b) the lists of occupations to which the wages refer are not by any means uniform in the several States. Any results, in order to be representative for each State, must necessarily be subject to the latter qualification, inasmuch as the industrial occupations of the people are not by any means identical in the several States. A completely satisfactory record of relative rates of wages in the several States can be obtained only by means of an industrial census. The following results are, however, based on wages in a large number of important industries, and serve to indicate with a considerable degree of precision the relative conditions in the several States.

\* The weights used in the computation of the wage index-numbers were as follows:—

**\*Wage Index-Numbers for Male Occupations, Weights used for each Industrial Group.**

Particulars.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
N.S.W. ..	136	228	199	84	65	162	252	343	187	74	137	704	134	902
Victoria ..	118	195	160	95	58	141	190	157	136	54	65	455	95	734
Queensland	67	62	108	23	20	34	70	133	73	22	45	352	45	302
S. Australia	24	71	45	16	13	40	68	29	48	17	44	182	24	223
W. Australia	65	36	32	7	8	16	32	142	40	9	32	118	31	158
Tasmania	25	14	17	6	5	7	20	49	10	6	12	104	10	80
C'wealth ..	435	606	561	231	169	400	632	853	494	182	335	1,915	339	2,399

**Wage Index-Numbers for Female Occupations. Weights used for each Industrial Group.**

Particulars.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I. II. V. VI. Other Manu- factures.	XIII. Hotels, Restaur- ants, etc.	XIV. Shop Assistants Clerks, etc.
New South Wales ..	23	228	44	104	124
Victoria ..	28	320	57	80	111
Queensland ..	5	80	8	47	40
South Australia ..	3	56	7	22	32
Western Australia ..	1	29	..	29	..
Tasmania ..	1	18	2	8	..
Commonwealth ..	61	731	118	290	307

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wages payable to Journeymen or Adult Male Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth. 30th April, 1914.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	C'wlth.
Number of Occupations included ..	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
Weighted Average Weekly Rates of Wages	s. d. 55 9	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 62 2	s. d. 52 6	s. d. 55 1*
Index-Numbers	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	1,000*

\* Weighted Average.

The results shew that nominal rates of wages are highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria (practically equal), Queensland, and Tasmania.

(ii.) *Weighted Average Rates of Wages Payable to Journeymen or Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group, 1914.*—The following table gives similar particulars in regard to the several industrial groups and to the weighted average for all groups combined. In computing the index-numbers the weighted average is taken as base (= 1000.)

**Weighted Average Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Journeymen or Adult Male Workers for a full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th April, 1914.**

Industrial Groups.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Aver. Weekly Wage (for Full Week's Work).	Index-Numbers.
		s. d.	
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	270	58 6	1,061
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	636	57 0	1,034
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	576	55 0	998
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. ..	124	52 3	947
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	205	63 3	1,147
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	875	55 1	1,000
VII. Building .. ..	190	65 1	1,180
VIII. Mining .. ..	161	65 1	1,180
IX. Rail & Tram Services, etc.	224	59 8	1,083
X. Other Land Transport ..	70	51 1	926
XI. Shipping, etc. .. ..	198	48 10	885
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.	72	49 5	897
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.*	114	47 0	853
XIV. Miscellaneous .. ..	233	53 7	972
All Groups .. ..	3,948	55 1	1,000†

\* The value of Board and Lodging (estimated at 15s. per week) is included where supplied in order that the results may be comparable with the rates paid in other industries. † Weighted Average.

The above figures shew that the highest average wage is that paid in Groups VII. and VIII. (Building and Mining), 65s. 1d. per week, or 18 per cent. above the weighted average for all groups. The rates of wages range from 65s. 1d. per week down to 47s. per week, the lowest being in Group XIII. (Hotels, etc.), which is nearly 15 per cent. below the average for all groups.

(iii.) *Weighted Average Rates of Wages Payable to Adult Female Workers in each State, 1914.*—The following table shews the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to journeywomen or female adult workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth. Taking the average for the whole Commonwealth as the base (= 1000), index-numbers for each State are also shewn. The figures given in this table are subject to the qualifications, regarding want of uniformity in the data for the several States, stated in paragraph (i.) above.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wages payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 30th, April, 1914.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Number of Occupations included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308
Weighted Average Weekly Rates of Wages	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2*
Index-Numbers	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	1,000*

\* Weighted Average.

It will be seen that nominal rates of wages for female workers are highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia.

(iv.) *Weighted Average Rates of Wages Payable to Adult Female Workers in Industrial Groups, 1914.* — The following table gives separate particulars regarding the nominal rates of wages of females in those industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and also shews the weighted average for all groups combined. Index-numbers based on the average nominal wage for the Commonwealth as (= 1000) are also given:—

**Weighted Average Weekly Rates of Wages payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in Industrial Groups, 30th April, 1914.**

Industrial Groups.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Aver. Weekly Wage (for Full Week's Work.)	Index-Numbers
		s. d.	
III. Food, Drink, etc. . .	35	22 6	825
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. . .	114	24 9	912
I., II., V., VI. Other Manufacturing . .	84	26 11	990
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	57	31 1*	1,144
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.	18	30 2	1,110
All Groups . . . .	308	27 2	1,000†

\* The value of Board and Lodging (estimated at 15s. per week) is included, where supplied, in order that the results may be comparable with the rates paid in other industries. † Weighted Average.

The results set out above shew that omitting Group XIII. (Hotels, Restaurant, and Domestic workers), the highest average wage is that paid in Group XIV. (Shop Assistants', Clerks, etc.), 30s. 2d. This is followed in the order named by Groups I., II., V., and VI. (Other Manufacturers), 26s. 11d., Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 24s. 9d., and Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 22s. 6d., being 11, 10, 8.8, and 17.5 per cent., respectively, below the weighted average wage for all groups. It should be observed that the wage specified for the highest Group (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) includes not only the wages paid in money, but also the money equivalent of board and lodging (15s. per week), where such is provided.

### 3. Relative Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wages, 1914.

—The rates of wages referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Section relate to the minimum rates payable for a full week's work. It should be observed, however, that the number of hours which constitute a full week's work differs in many instances, not only as between various trades and occupations in each individual State, but also as between the same trades and occupations in the several States. In order to secure what may be for some purposes a more adequate standard of comparison, it is therefore desirable to reduce the data given in Appendixes IV. and V. to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour. Particulars are given in the following table, classified according to States as well as industrial groups.

(i.) *Males*.—The table on page 49 shews (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Owing to the fact that many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and that the hours of labour in these occupations are not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

The general effect of reducing the rates of wages to a common basis (*i.e.*, per hour) is to decrease the amount of the difference between the several States. In Western Australia, however, the fact that the average hours per week is less than in any other State causes a corresponding increase in the hourly rate of wage as compared with the other States. On page 46 index-numbers are given shewing the relative average *weekly* rates of wages for each State; the corresponding index-numbers for the *hourly* rates are as follows:—New South Wales, 998; Victoria, 980; Queensland, 964; South Australia, 991; Western Australia, 1170; and Tasmania, 933.

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wages, Payable to Journey-men or Adult Male Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914.**

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.¶	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average for Six Capital Towns.
I. Wood, Furniture etc.	{ Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	58/1 48.02 1/2½	57/11 48.07 1/2½	56/4 46.42 1/2½	55/8 48.00 1/2	65/1 48.00 1/4½	54/10 48.00 1/1½	58/6 47.78 1/2½
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	{ Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	57/11 48.00 1/2½	56/4 48.00 1/2	52/1 45.92 1/1½	55/7 48.00 1/2	66/8 48.00 1/4½	55/10 48.00 1/2	57/0 47.79 1/2½
III. Food, Drink, etc.	{ Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	56/0 48.62 1/1½	54/9 49.08 1/1½	53/8 50.13 1/0½	54/1 49.40 1/1½	58/7 49.59 1/2½	50/1 49.31 1/0½	55/0 49.18 1/1½
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	{ Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	54/4 47.80 1/1½	50/7 48.00 1/0½	51/10 48.00 1/1	49/5 48.00 1/0½	60/0 48.00 1/3	48/9 46.86 1/0½	52/3 47.90 1/1
V. Books, Printing, etc.	{ Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	66/1 47.22 1/4½	62/10 45.17 1/4½	56/1 45.60 1/2½	60/3 47.64 1/3½	66/9 48.93 1/5½	61/9 46.43 1/4	63/3 46.27 1/4½
VI. Other Manufacturing	{ Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	56/4 48.12 1/2	53/11 48.20 1/1½	51/10 48.16 1/1	54/1 48.03 1/1½	62/9 48.00 1/3½	54/9 48.24 1/1½	55/1 48.14 1/1½
VII. Building ..	{ Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	68/1 47.59 1/5½	64/0 45.74 1/4½	57/10 44.00 1/3½	63/2 48.00 1/3½	70/5 47.90 1/5½	59/5 46.37 1/3½	65/0 46.64 1/4½
VIII. Mining* ..	{ Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	63/8 47.76 1/4	57/4 47.67 1/2½	65/7 46.83 1/4½	63/0 47.71 1/3½	79/10 47.62 1/8	56/5 48.00 1/2	65/1 47.59 1/4½
IX. Rail & Tram Services	{ Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	61/5 49.07 1/3	58/9 48.77 1/2½	56/9 49.32 1/1½	58/8 48.50 1/2½	62/11 48.41 1/3½	53/10 49.01 1/1½	59/8 48.71 1/2½
X. Other Land Transport	{ Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	51/10 55.89 0/11½	49/1 57.19 0/10½	51/3 57.50 0/10½	49/1 50.91 0/11½	62/9 48.00 1/3½	45/1 52.78 0/10½	51/1 55.51 0/11
XI. Shipping, etc.† ..	{ Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	49/9 .. ..	47/10 .. ..	47/0 .. ..	50/10 .. ..	46/7 .. ..	47/9 .. ..	48/10 .. ..
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.‡	{ Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	49/11 .. ..	48/6 .. ..	47/9 .. ..	49/4 .. ..	52/10 .. ..	52/5 .. ..	49/5 .. ..
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.§	{ Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	46/5 58.00 0/9½	46/9 57.43 0/9½	47/7 58.50 0/9½	48/11 55.80 0/10½	49/2 49.20 1/0	43/6 58.00 0/9	47/0 56.95 0/10
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	{ Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	53/7 50.11 1/0½	54/2 48.89 1/1½	50/11 49.51 1/0½	54/10 48.27 1/1½	55/7 47.03 1/2½	49/5 48.50 1/0½	53/7 49.23 1/1
All Groups .. ..	{ Weekly Wage** Working Hours†† Hourly Wage††	55/9 49.42 1/2	54/3 48.80 1/1½	52/8 48.78 1/1½	54/4 48.60 1/1½	62/2 47.78 1/4½	52/6 48.62 1/1	55/1 48.93 1/2

¶ Particulars relate to the **Average Weighted** weekly wage, working hours and hourly wage, respectively. \* Average wages and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

† Average wages quoted include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided, at 45s. per month, but does not include value of commission on Bar Sales to Stewards. ‡ Average wages include value of Board and Lodging (estimated at 15s. per week) where provided. § Average wages include value of Board and/or Lodging where supplied. In Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart the value of Board and Lodging has been valued by Awards and Determinations at 15s. per week. In Melbourne it has been determined by a Wages Board at 14s. per week. \*\* All industrial groups. †† Omitting groups XI. and XII.

(ii.) *Females*.—In the following table similar information is given for adult female workers:

**Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wages payable to Adult Female Workers and Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914.**

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.*	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average for Six Capital Towns.
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage	23/0	24/7	18/9	21/0	21/3	20/0	22/6
	Working Hours	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
	Hourly Wage	0/5½	0/6¼	0/4½	0/5¼	0/5¼	0/5	0/5½
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	Weekly Wage	25/3	24/6	22/11	21/9	35/8	23/0	24/9
	Working Hours	47.86	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	47.96
	Hourly Wage	0/6¼	0/6	0/5½	0/5½	0/9	0/5½	0/6¼
VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	27/6	27/8	21/0	27/0	..	27/6	26/11
	Working Hours	47.41	47.90	47.71	48.00	..	48.00	47.85
	Hourly Wage	0/7	0/7	0/5¼	0/6¼	..	0/6¼	0/6¼
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	Weekly Wage†	28/3	28/2	32/10	27/11	39/7	32/8	31/1
	Working Hours	52.08	51.38	55.02	52.44	49.40	58.00	52.29
	Hourly Wage	0/6½	0/6½	0/7¼	0/6½	0/9¾	0/6½	0/7¼
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.	Weekly Wage	28/9	35/6	30/0	25/0	..	..	30/2
	Working Hours	50.71	48.50	48.00	50.00	..	..	47.77
	Hourly Wage	0/6¼	0/8¾	0/7½	0/6	..	..	0/7½
All Groups ..	Weekly Wage	26/9	27/4	26/11	24/1	37/4	25/10	27/2
	Working Hours	49.34	48.54	49.82	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
	Hourly Wage	0/6¼	0/6½	0/6½	0/5½	0/9¼	0/6	0/6¼

\* The particulars relate to the weighted average weekly wage, working hours and hourly wage, respectively. † The value of Board and Lodging (estimated at 15s. per week) is included where provided, in order that the results may be comparable with the rates paid in other industries.

## SECTION VIII.—VARIATIONS IN NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES.

1. **General.**—From the beginning of the year 1913, records have been kept of all changes in rates of wages and hours of labour, the number of workers affected, and the methods by which such changes are brought about. These records have been published in the quarterly Labour Bulletins, and in Section X. hereof results are given for 1913, the first complete year for which these Statistics are available. In order to supplement the results thus obtained, investigations have been made regarding rates of wages in past years with a view to shewing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The methods adopted for the collection of the data and computation of the results were explained in Report No. 2 (see pages 23-4), and will not be repeated here. The particulars given in this Section shew variations in wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Information as to current rates of wages is given in the preceding Section hereof.

The total number of occupations for which particulars are available back to 1891 is 652. In 1913, however, the scope of the investigation was extended, and particulars for that year are available for no fewer than 3948 occupations. The wages on which the index-numbers are based are, in the majority of cases, minimum rates fixed by industrial tribunals, but in some cases, particularly in the earlier years when no minimum rates had been fixed for many trades, either union or predominant rates have been taken.

It is important to observe that a departure has been made in the method of fixing the base index-numbers adopted in previous Reports. Hitherto each State and industry has been dealt with separately, the average wage in the particular State or industry in the year 1911 being taken as base (= 1000) for each such State or industry separately. The index-numbers thus obtained were not, of course, comparable throughout—that is to say, as between different States or industries—for the reason that the average wage in 1911 in each State or industry was made equal to 1000, though it is obvious that the wage was not, in fact, the same in each State or industry. As these limitations do not seem to have been clearly recognised by certain persons, it has been decided to furnish the results in future in such form that they are comparable throughout. In the tables of index-numbers given in this Section, the weighted average wage in 1911 for all States or industries, as the case may be, is accordingly taken as base (= 1000). The result is that the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, that is to say, they shew not only the variations in wages from year to year in each State or industrial group, but they also furnish comparisons as to the relative wages in each State or industry, either in any particular year, or as between one year and another, and one State or industry and another.

Particulars are given in this Section regarding changes in both nominal and effective wages. The nominal wage index-numbers are based merely upon the actual weekly rates, but in the effective wage index-numbers, variations in cost of living from year to year, as well as the relative difference in cost of living, are taken into account. At the end of the section information is also given as to effective wages allowing for variations, not only in cost of living, but also in unemployment, while particulars are also included as to "relative productivity."

**2. Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers in States, 1891 to 1913.**—The following table shews, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State, the weighted average wage for the Commonwealth in 1911 being taken as base (= 1000). These results are based generally upon rates of wages prevailing in the capital towns of each State, but in certain industries, such as mining, agriculture, etc., rates are necessarily taken for places outside the metropolitan areas:—

**Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers in different States, 1891 to 1913.**  
(Weighted Average Wage for Commonwealth in 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	No. of Occupations included.		1891	1896.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	1891 to 1912.	1913.											
New South Wales	158	874	861	821	858	886	910	913	942	968	1,003	1,058	1,088
Victoria ..	150	909	789	757	796	807	857	871	887	924	985	1,038	1,058
Queensland ..	87	627	908	872	901	909	914	925	946	960	997	1,010	1,027
South Australia ..	134	567	811	813	819	832	858	868	905	951	1,013	1,048	1,061
Western Australia	69	489	1,022	1,046	1,052	1,053	1,053	1,061	1,068	1,116	1,152	1,191	1,214
Tasmania ..	54	482	751	682	719	749	725	725	732	772	799	934	1,025
Commonwealth*	652	3,948	848	816	848	866	893	900	923	955	1,000	1,051	1,076

\*Weighted Average; see graph on page 56.

The significance of the above figures since 1906 can be better appreciated by reference to the graph on page 56, which shows, of course, not only variations in wages in each State from year to year, but also the difference in wage level as between the several States. From this graph it is clearly seen that, excluding Western Australia, the difference between nominal wages in the several States has decreased very considerably since 1906. This difference is shewn at any point by the vertical distance between the graphs. Wages in Queensland have obviously increased at a slower rate than in any other State, and their general level is now only a very little higher than in Tasmania. The graphs for Victoria and South Australia lie very close together throughout the period. In Tasmania the first determination under the Wages Boards Acts, 1910 and 1911, came into force in 1911. Since that year wages in Tasmania have increased very rapidly, and their general level is now not far below those of the other States, except Western Australia.

Between 1906 and 1913, the increase in wages was greatest in Tasmania (36.8 per cent.), followed in the order named by Victoria (31.1 per cent.), South Australia (27.5 per cent.), New South Wales (22.8 per cent.), Western Australia (15.3 per cent.), and Queensland (13 per cent.).

Comparing 1913 with 1901, the increase was greatest in Tasmania (42.5 per cent.), followed in the order named by Victoria (32.9 per cent.), South Australia (29.5 per cent.), New South Wales (26.8 per cent.), Western Australia (15.4 per cent.), and Queensland (14 per cent.). As the index-numbers are comparable throughout, it may be seen from the last vertical column that nominal wages are highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria (nearly equal), Queensland and Tasmania (nearly equal).

Again, comparing 1913 with 1891, the wages index-number increased in New South Wales from 861 to 1088, or 26.4 per cent.; in Victoria from 789 to 1058, or 34.1 per cent.; in Queensland from 908 to 1027, or 13.1 per cent.; in South Australia from 811 to 1061, or 30.8 per cent.; in Western Australia from 1022 to 1214, or 18.8 per cent.; in Tasmania from 751 to 1025, or 36.4 per cent.; and in the Commonwealth from 848 to 1076, or 26.9 per cent.

**3. Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers in Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1913.**—The following table shews variations in nominal wage index-numbers, the occupations having been classified in the fourteen industrial groups to which reference has been made in preceding sections of this Report. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and shew, not only the variations in wages in each industrial group, but also the relative wages as between the several groups:—

**Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers in different Industries in the Commonwealth, 1891 to 1913. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in 1911. = 1,000.)**

Particulars.	No. of Occupations included.		1891	1896.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	1891 to 1912.	1913.											
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	27	270	1,023	939	1,019	1,024	1,049	1,051	1,055	1,097			†
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	101	636	931	929	945	957	971	989	995	1,006	1,064	1,104	1,113
III. Food, Drink, etc.	34	576	745	741	871	887	902	905	914	928	991	1,038	1,074
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	13	124	716	711	708	841	856	867	935	976	981	990	1,019
V. Books, Printing, etc.	25	205	1,043	977	996	1,002	1,010	1,021	1,070	1,102	1,149	1,188	1,234
VI. Other Manufacturing	102	875	904	872	907	906	905	915	923	947	1,013	1,037	1,076
VII. Building	67	190	986	926	1,050	1,070	1,105	1,114	1,130	1,163	1,213	1,245	1,270
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc.	71	161	1,134	1,051	1,067	1,093	1,117	1,116	1,120	1,168	1,194	1,216	1,270
IX. Rail and Tram Services	68	224	992	995	1,021	1,024	1,027	1,031	1,064	1,074	1,113	1,164	1,165
X. Other Land Transport	9	70	772	703	795	795	813	836	836	889	910	993	996
XI. Shipping, etc.	74	198	745	673	751	778	787	787	856	857	871	942	953
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.	8	72	680	654	627	671	730	736	787	798	839	944	965
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	114	641	595	598	606	608	626	727	743	887	894	918
XIV. Miscellaneous	36	233	773	754	759	771	812	820	843	889	929	1,015	1,045
All Groups* . . . . .	652	3,948	848	816	848	866	893	900	923	955	1,000	1,051	1,076

\* Weighted Average; see graph on page 56 hereof. † The decrease in this group is due to a reduction in the award rates in the Furniture trade, resulting from an appeal made by employers.

It may be seen that the index-numbers for all groups increased during the whole period under review except in 1896, when there was a decrease. The index-number for 1901 is the same as that for 1891. The increase from 1891 to 1913 was greatest in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), amounting to no less than 44.2 per cent., while Groups IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), XII. (Agriculture, etc.), and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), all shew increases during the same period amounting to over 40 per cent. The increase in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), amounted to 35.2 per cent., while increases of over 20 per cent. occurred in Groups VII. (Building), X. (Other Land Transport), and XI. (Shipping, etc.). The remaining groups shew increases ranging from 11.6 per cent., in the case of Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), to 19.5 per cent. in Group II. (Engineering, Metal Works, etc.).

The increase in 1913, compared with the previous year 1912, for all groups amounts to 2.5 per cent. It may be seen that increases occur in all the groups in 1913 except Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), in which there was a slight decrease owing to a reduction in the award rates in the Furniture trade, as the result of an appeal to the Industrial Court.

**4. Average Nominal Weekly Wages in the Several States, 1891 to 1913.**

The following table shews the average weekly rate of wage payable to journeymen or adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1913. The wages given in this table are *relatively* identical with the index-numbers shewn in the table on page 51.

**Average Nominal Rates of Wages Payable to Journeymen or Adult Male Workers  
in each State from 1891 to 1913.**

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
New South Wales..	44 1	42 1	43 11	45 4	46 7	46 9	48 3	49 7	51 5	54 3	55 9
Victoria ..	40 5	38 9	40 9	41 4	43 11	44 7	45 5	47 4	50 6	53 2	54 3
Queensland	46 6	44 8	46 2	46 7	46 10	47 4	48 5	49 2	51 1	51 9	52 8
South Australia ..	41 7	41 8	42 0	42 7	43 11	44 6	46 4	48 9	51 11	53 9	54 4
Western Australia	52 4	53 7	53 11	53 11	53 11	54 4	54 9	57 2	59 0	61 0	62 2
Tasmania ..	38 6	35 6	36 10	38 5	37 1	37 1	37 5	39 6	41 0	47 10	52 6
Commonwealth	43 5	41 10	43 5	44 4	45 9	46 1	47 3	48 11	51 3	53 10	55 1

The average weekly rate in 1913 was highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania. In each of the years specified the weekly rates were highest in Western Australia, and lowest in Tasmania. In each of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, the rates shew an increase in each of the years specified except in 1896, when there was a decrease compared with 1891. In South Australia there was an increase in each of the years specified, while in Western Australia the average rates remained constant in 1901, 1906, and 1907, with increases in each other year. In Tasmania there was a decrease in 1896 and again in 1907, and substantial increases in 1912 and 1913.

**5. Average Nominal Weekly Wages Payable in Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1913.**—The following table shews for each of the years indicated the average weekly wages payable in each of the fourteen industrial groups. These wages are *relatively* identical with the index-numbers shewn in the table on page 53.

**Average Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Journeymen or Male Adult Workers  
in each Industrial Group from 1891 to 1913.**

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Group I.	52 5	48 2	52 3	52 5	53 9	53 10	54 1	56 2	57 8	58 7	58 6
" II.	47 8	47 7	48 5	49 1	49 9	50 8	51 0	51 7	54 6	56 7	57 0
" III.	38 2	37 11	44 7	45 6	46 3	46 5	46 10	47 6	50 9	53 2	55 0
" IV.	36 8	36 5	36 3	43 1	43 10	44 5	47 11	50 0	50 3	50 9	52 3
" V.	53 5	50 1	51 0	51 4	51 9	52 3	54 10	56 6	58 11	60 11	63 3
" VI.	46 4	44 8	46 5	46 5	46 4	46 10	47 3	48 7	51 11	53 1	55 1
" VII.	50 6	47 6	53 10	54 10	56 7	57 1	57 11	59 6	62 1	63 10	65 1
" VIII.	58 1	53 10	54 8	56 0	57 3	57 10	58 4	59 10	61 2	62 4	65 1
" IX.	50 10	51 0	52 4	52 5	52 7	52 10	54 6	55 0	57 0	59 7	59 8
" X.	39 6	36 0	40 9	40 9	41 8	42 10	42 10	45 7	46 7	50 10	51 1
" XI.	38 2	34 6	38 5	39 11	40 4	40 4	43 10	43 11	44 7	48 3	48 10
" XII.	34 10	33 6	32 1	34 5	37 5	37 8	40 4	40 11	43 0	48 4	49 5
" XIII.	32 10	30 6	30 8	31 0	31 2	32 1	37 3	38 1	45 5	45 10	47 0
" XIV.	39 7	38 7	38 10	39 6	41 7	42 0	43 2	45 6	47 7	52 0	53 7
ALL GROUPS ..	43 5	41 10	43 5	44 4	45 9	46 1	47 3	48 11	51 3	53 10	55 1

It may be seen that in 1913 the weekly rate of wage was highest in the Mining and Building Groups (65s. 1d.), while the lowest average weekly rate was in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), where the rate was 47s. The average weekly rate for all groups together increased in all the years since 1891 except 1896. The rate in 1901 was the same as in 1891 (43s. 5d.), but in 1913 had increased to 55s. 1d.

### 6. Variations in Effective Wages in each State, 1901 to 1913.—

In order to obtain an accurate measure of the progress of wage-earners, regard must be had to the purchasing power of wages, and the index-numbers based merely upon records of rates of wages must consequently be subject to some correction, inasmuch as they take no account of variations in cost of living. The following table shews the effective wage index-numbers for each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1913.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers the nominal wage index-numbers given in paragraph 2 hereof have been divided by the cost-of-living index-numbers in Section IV., paragraph 5. The resulting index-numbers shew for each State and for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages.

**Variations in Effective Wages in each State and Commonwealth, 1891 to 1913.**

Particulars.	1901.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
New South Wales	961	949	983	926	952	973	973	922	924
Victoria ..	915	919	979	941	980	981	1,037	981	1,007
Queensland ..	1,172	1,165	1,151	1,081	1,112	1,095	1,090	1,032	1,060
South Australia	948	934	960	911	914	943	957	906	947
Western Aust.	1,024	1,029	1,068	1,060	1,081	1,091	1,023	1,032	1,076
Tasmania ..	827	833	818	788	769	812	838	896	976
Commonwealth	964	960	996	946	974	985	1,000	955	975

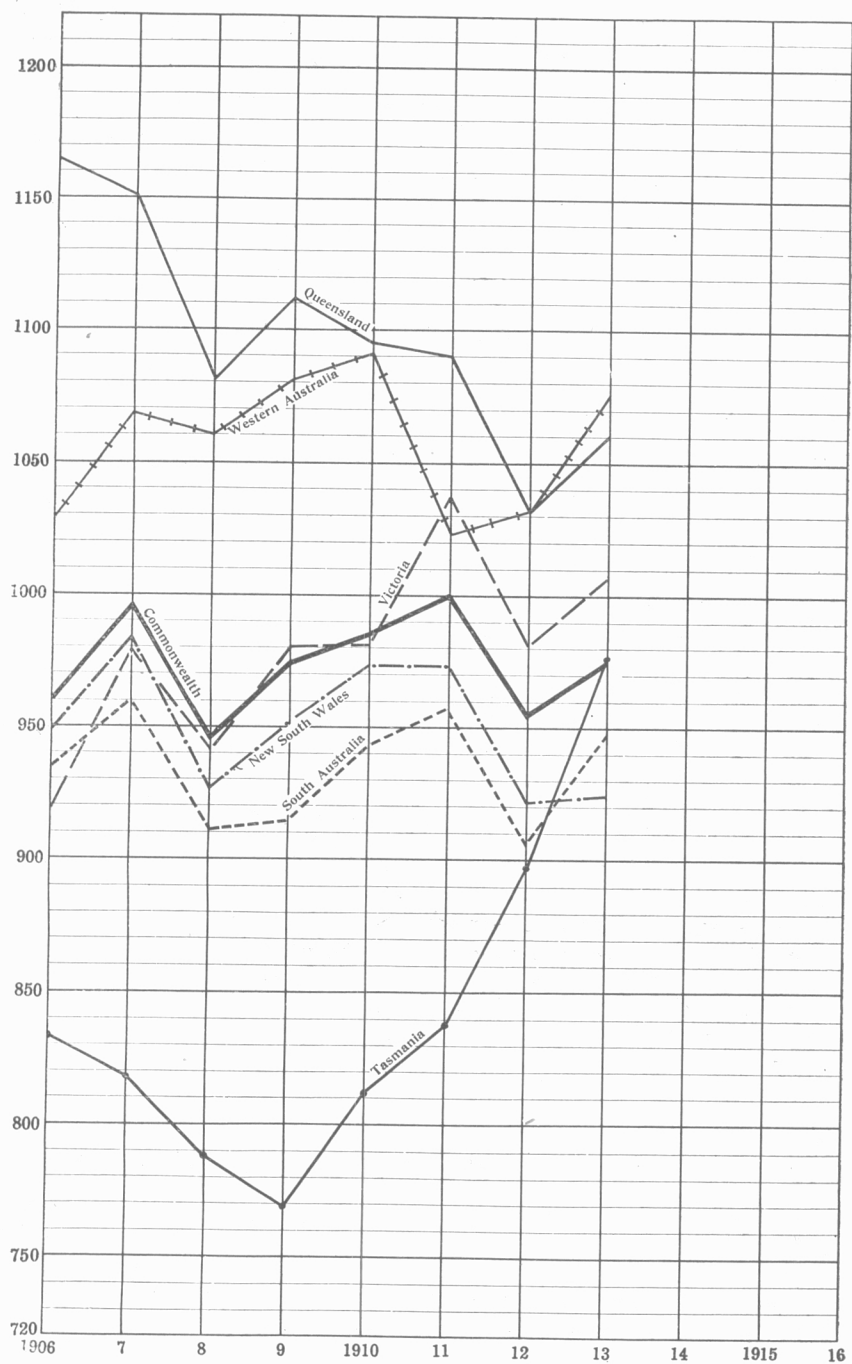
The figures in the above table from the year 1906 onwards are shewn in the graph on page 57. A comparison between this graph with that on the opposite page shews that the difference between nominal and effective wages is very marked. In the first place, the whole nature of the graphs is entirely different. Instead of having a series of lines shewing a practically continuous and rapid upward trend, the effective wages shew (except for Tasmania) a series of fluctuating points, in which no very marked tendency is immediately discernible. One of the most noticeable features in connection with the effective wage index-numbers is the fall which occurred, especially in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia in 1908, a year of severe drought, in which there was a marked increase in cost of living, and again in 1912, when cost of living increased about 10 per cent.

One important feature common to both graphs (nominal and effective wages) is the manner in which the graphs for the individual States have approached more closely together. With the adoption of differential rates of wages fixed according to the relative cost of living, it appears probable that this tendency will continue in the future.

The relative positions of the States shewn in the two graphs is also of interest. Queensland, from being lowest but one in regard to nominal wages, is nearly as high as Western Australia in regard to effective wages. New South Wales, which comes second in nominal wages, is last in effective wages. South Australia changes from the third to the fifth place, Victoria from fourth to third, and Tasmania from last to fourth. Western Australia is first in regard to both nominal and effective wages, but its level above the other States is much less with respect to effective than nominal wages.

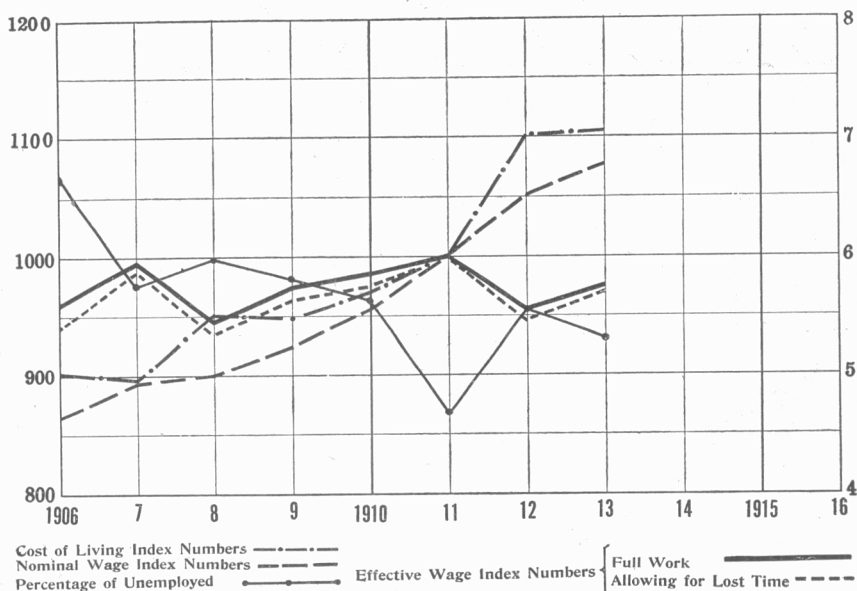


EFFECTIVE WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH STATE AND COMMONWEALTH,  
1906 to 1913.



**7. Variations in Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1891 to 1913.**—In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in cost of living, though not for unemployment. For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment in the different States are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in cost of living and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the table, on page 59, however, the percentage of unemployment for the whole Commonwealth at the end of the years specified has been used in order to obtain results shewing the variations in unemployment upon effective wages. Column I. shews the nominal rate of wage index-numbers (see paragraph 2 hereof), and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Section III.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shewn in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then re-computed with the year 1911 as base, and are shewn in Column IV. In Column V. the cost of living index-numbers are shewn, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and, secondly, allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V. The resulting index-numbers shew for the Commonwealth for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."\*

UNEMPLOYMENT, COST OF LIVING AND NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS, 1906 TO 1913.



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—Each space in the horizontal scale represents one year. The vertical spaces on the left represent the scale for the index-numbers for cost of living and wages, while the scale on the right from 4 to 8, represents the percentage of unemployment.

\* This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Report No. 1), that is, a change in the nature or, in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort" merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in, or be accompanied by, a change in the "standard of living."

A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shews the relation between the nominal rates of wages and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. (see graph on page 58) shew variations in *effective* wages after allowing not only for increased cost of living, but also for the relative extent of unemployment.

**Unemployment, Cost of Living and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, 1891 to 1913.**

Year.	I. Nominal Wages Index- Numbers.	II. Percentage Unem- ployed.	Rate of Wages Index- Numbers, allowing for Lost Time.		V. Cost-of- Living Numbers.	Effective Wage Index-Numbers.	
			III. Actual.	IV. Recom- puted. (1911 = 1,000).		VI. Full Work	VII. Allowing for Lost Time.
1891 .. ..	848	9.3	770	808	973*	872	830
1896 .. ..	816	10.8	728	764	823*	991	928
1901 .. ..	848	6.6	793	832	880	964	945
1906 .. ..	866	6.7	808	848	902	960	940
1907 .. ..	893	5.7	842	888	897	996	986
1908 .. ..	900	6.0	846	888	951	946	934
1909 .. ..	923	5.8	870	913	948	974	963
1910 .. ..	955	5.6	901	945	970	985	974
1911 .. ..	<b>1,000</b>	4.7	953	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
1912 .. ..	1,051	5.5	993	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913 .. ..	1,076	5.3	1,021	1,071	1,104	975	970

\* Based on Sydney figures only ; exclusive of House Rent.

The above figures are shewn in the graph on page 58. It may be seen that the nominal wage index-number has steadily increased (except in 1896), and that the increase has generally been at a somewhat greater rate (except in the year 1912) than the increase in the cost of living. The effective wage index-numbers (both "Full Work" and "Allowing for Lost Time") do not, on the other hand, shew any general increase in more recent years, but fluctuate between a range which reached its minimum in 1908, and its maximum in 1911. The figures prior to the year 1906 are available only at quinquennial periods, and it may be observed that the *effective* wages in 1891 were relatively very low owing to the large percentage of unemployment and the high cost of living. In 1896, though the percentage unemployed increased, the cost of living decreased to a greater extent, with the result that effective wages in that year were higher than in 1891. By 1901 the percentage unemployed had decreased considerably, with a consequent increase in effective wages. In 1907 there was again a large decrease in unemployment, causing the "peak" in the effective wage index-number for that year. The rise in the cost of living in 1908, which was a drought year, caused a considerable fall in effective wages. From that year, however, until the year 1911, the effective wage index-number steadily increased from 934 to 1000, but this increase was more than counterbalanced by the fall in 1912, which was due to the large increase in cost of living and the smaller increase in unemployment. It may be seen that in 1913 the cost-of-living index-number was practically the same as for 1912, while nominal wages increased and unemployment decreased. Consequently the effective wages index-numbers, both for full work and allowing for lost time, shew an increase.

8. **Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1913.**—The preceding tables refer to the matter of variations in effective wages having regard to fluctuations in cost of living and extent of unemployment. Another important matter in any investigation into increases in rates of wages is the question of increase in relative output or production per head of population.

Figures are published annually shewing the estimated *value* of production from industries in the Commonwealth, but these figures do not reveal whether there has been any increase in the *quantity* of productive activity, since the price-level from year to year is itself a factor in the determination of the values. Before, therefore, any estimate of the increase or decrease in the relative productive activity, that is, in the relative quantity of output or production per head of population, can be formed, the price element must be eliminated. This is done in the following table in which Column I. shews the estimated *value* of production (a) total and (b) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shewn in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base, that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. Melbourne wholesale price index-numbers are given; it is assumed that these index-numbers reflect, with substantial accuracy, variations in wholesale prices in the Commonwealth as a whole. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They shew the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated.

**Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Commonwealth, 1891 to 1913.**

Year.	I. Estimated Value of Production.		II. Estimated value of Production per Head Index- Number (1911 = 1,000).	III. Wholesale Price- Index- Number (1911 = 1,000).	IV. Estimated Relative Productive Activity Index- Number (1911 = 1,000).
	(a) Total.	(b) Per Head of Popula- tion.			
	£000	£			
1871 ..	46,700	27.89	661	1,233	536
1881 ..	71,116	31.34	746	1,124	664
1891 ..	96,087	30.06	715	945	757
1901 ..	114,585	30.23	719	974	738
1906 ..	147,043	36.21	862	948	909
1907 ..	167,446	40.61	966	1,021	946
1908 ..	164,957	39.33	936	1,115	839
1909 ..	174,503	40.82	971	993	978
1910 ..	187,734	43.92	1,045	1,003	1,042
1911 ..	188,745	42.03	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
1912 ..	206,732	44.51	1,059	1,170	905
1913 ..	218,200*	45.41	1,080	1,088	993

\* Subject to slight revision.

These figures shew that the estimated relative productivity per head of population increased by no less than 86 per cent. from 1871 to 1911, and by nearly 33 per cent. from 1891 to 1911. The increase was not uniform during the whole of the years specified, slight decreases occurring in 1901 and 1911, and a heavy fall in 1908, which was a year of severe drought. It may also be seen that the increase in productive activity per head has relatively been far greater than the increase in nominal wages and still greater than the increase in effective wages.

## SECTION IX.—OPERATIONS UNDER ARBITRATION AND WAGES BOARD ACTS.

1. **General.**—Particulars have been compiled regarding operations under the various Commonwealth and State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour shewing the number of boards authorised and constituted, and the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force on the 30th September, 1914. Information as to the main provisions of the various Acts in force was given in "Labour Bulletin" No. 1, pages 57 to 60.

The number of industrial boards in existence in New South Wales on the 30th September, 1914, was 213, while the total number of awards of Boards and of the Court in force on that date was 262. In Victoria there were on the same date 135 Wages Boards in existence, affecting about 150,000 employees. Of these, 129 Boards had made 133 determinations which were in force. All the Boards authorised, with the exception of three, had met for the purpose of fixing wages, hours, etc. The Court of Appeal in Victoria had heard fifteen appeals from determinations of Wages Boards. In one case the decision was upheld; in twelve cases decisions were reversed or amended; in one case the Board, unable to come to a determination, referred the matter to the Court, which exercised its power of fixing a proper wage where the average wage paid by employers did not afford a living wage. Of these decisions six were in force on the 30th September, 1914, the others having been superseded by amended determinations. The Court also heard an appeal for a modification of its determination with respect to a trade, and decided to amend such determination by reducing the working hours and increasing the wages in certain cases. The number of Wages Boards authorised in Queensland up to the 30th September, 1914, was 99, the employees affected numbering about 90,000. In 89 cases determinations were in force, but fifteen had been varied on Appeal to the Industrial Court. Under the Industrial Peace Act 1912, all Boards established continued in existence, and their determinations were recognised. In South Australia there were, at the end of September, 1914, 57 trades under Boards, covering about 25,000 employees. Fifty-five determinations were in force, including six made by the Industrial Court. in lieu of Wages Boards, on the Minister for Industry reporting the inability to appoint Boards as authorised, or the failure of the constituted Boards to discharge the duties required under their appointment. In Western Australia awards have been made under "The Industrial Arbitration Act 1912" for 38 Industrial Unions, but only sixteen re-

mained in force on the 30th September, 1914,\* owing to the fact that twenty-two awards had expired between 4th December, 1912, and the 30th September, 1914, and had not been reviewed by the Court at the latter date. The Wages Boards system was inaugurated in Tasmania in 1911. Up to 30th September, 1914, resolutions authorising the appointment of 27 Boards had been carried in Parliament, and 23 Boards had made determinations, one remained to be constituted, while the other three had not made any determination. The number of Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court Awards in force on the 30th September, 1914, was 20.

**2. Boards Authorised, and Awards, Determinations and Agreements in Force, 30th September, 1914.**—The following tabular statement gives particulars of operations under the various Acts up to the end of September, 1914:—

**Boards Authorised and Constituted, Awards, Determinations and Agreements in Force, 30th September, 1914.**

Particulars.	C'wlth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
<b>1. Boards Authorised, Constituted, and in Force—</b>								
Number of Boards authorised ...	...	227*	139	99	57	...	27	549
" " constituted ...	...	234*	135	93	51	...	26	539
" " dissolved or superseded† ...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	22
" " in existence ...	...	213*	134	93	51	...	26	517
<b>2. Boards Constituted which have made Awards or Determinations—</b>								
Number of Boards which had made or varied awards or determinations ...	...	183	129	91	48	...	23	474
" " which had not made any award or determination ...	...	30	5	2	3	...	3	43
<b>3. Number of Awards and Determinations in Force‡</b> ...	20	262	133	89	55	16	24	599
<b>4. Scope of State Awards and Determinations‡—</b>								
Number applying to the whole State ...	...	23	9	4	...	...	17	53
" " Metropolitan area only ...	...	71	...	30	54	11	1	167
" " Metropolitan and Country towns ...	...	42	110	14	...	1	6	173
" " Country areas ...	...	126	14	41	1	4	...	186
<b>5. Number of Commonwealth Awards in Force in each State</b> ...	...	16	19	17	17	9	13	...
<b>6. Industrial Agreements in Force</b> ...	217	89	...	6	13	84	...	409
<b>7. Number of Commonwealth Agreements in Force in each State</b> ...	...	108	103	34	36	36	34	...
<b>8. Number of Persons working under State Awards and Determinations (estimated) ...</b>	\$	\$	\$	150,000	90,000	25,000	\$	\$

\* Excluding Special Demarcation Boards. † Boards constituted and subsequently dissolved or superseded. In New South Wales 21 Boards were dissolved owing to alteration in the sectional arrangement of industries and callings. In Victoria one Board was superseded by three Boards. ‡ In addition, 8 awards and determinations had been made, but had not come into operation on the 30th September, 1914. Of that number 6 were in Queensland and 2 in Tasmania. The figures are exclusive of awards and determinations which had expired by effluxion of time, and had not been renewed on the 30th September, 1914. § Not available.

The total number of Boards authorised up to the 30th September, 1914, in the five States in which the Board system is in force was 549; the total number constituted being 539, of which 22 had been dissolved or superseded. The number of Boards in existence at that date

\* Including an Industrial Agreement, which was subsequently declared by the Industrial Court to be a Common Rule and to have the force and effect of an award.

was accordingly 517, of which 474 had either made original awards or determinations or varied existing awards or determinations, and 43 had not made any award or determination. The difference between the number of Boards in existence and the number which had made awards or determinations, is accounted for mainly by the fact that in New South Wales a number of Boards constituted under the Act of 1912 had not made awards, owing to existing awards made under the Act of 1908 being still in force. In the following line (Number of Awards and Determinations in force) it may be seen that the total number in force (including awards made by the Commonwealth and Western Australian Arbitration Courts) was 599. In New South Wales, the number of awards in force includes 60 awards under the Act of 1908. This leaves 202 awards in force made by 183 Boards under the new Act. In explanation of the fact that the number of awards in force in this State under the new Act exceeds the number of Boards in existence, it may be mentioned that several of the Boards have made separate awards for different districts and branches of industry.

The following four lines in the table shew the territorial scope of the State awards and determinations in force at the end of September, 1914. It will be seen that 53 apply to the whole of a State, 167 to one of the metropolitan areas, 173 to metropolitan and country towns, while the remaining 186 apply to country areas only.

Of the Commonwealth awards there are four in connection with the shipping industry, two in connection with Waterside Workers, and one each affecting Postal Electricians and the Telegraph and Telephone (Construction) Linemen, which apply to each of the six States. There are four awards which apply to five States, three which apply to four States, one to three States, and four to two States.

The total number of industrial agreements in force (including agreements under section 24 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and under section 7 of the Queensland Industrial Peace Act) was 409. The last line of the table shews the number of Commonwealth agreements operating in each State. The total number of awards, determinations and agreements in force under the various Acts at the end of September, 1914, was 1008, comprising 599 awards and determinations and 409 agreements.

## SECTION X.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding changes in rates of wages throughout the Commonwealth dates from the 1st January, 1913, and the results for the first complete year (1913) for which these statistics are available, are given in this Section.

(i.) *Definition of a Change in Rate of Wages.*—For the purpose of these statistics a change in rate of wages is defined as a change in the weekly rates of remuneration of a certain class of employees, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience. It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of changes are excluded, such, for example, as (a) changes in rates of pay due

to promotion, progressive increments, or, on the other hand, to reduction in pay or grade to inefficient workers, and (b) changes in average earnings in an occupation due to a change in the proportions which higher paid classes of workers bear to lower paid classes.

(ii.) *Sources of Information.*—Primary information merely as to the fact that a change in rate of wages has occurred is obtained through the following channels:—(a) Industrial Registrars and Chief Inspectors of Factories in each State; (b) Reports from Labour Agents and Correspondents; (c) Quarterly reports from Secretaries of Trade Unions; (d) Returns relating to industrial disputes which resulted in changes in rates of wages; (e) Reports in newspapers, labour and trade reviews, and other publications.

(iii.) *Collection of Particulars concerning Changes.*—On the occurrence of a change in rate of wages, forms\* (prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905) are issued to employers and employers' associations (if any) and also to the secretaries of the trade unions, the members of which are affected by the change. In certain cases forms are also issued, if necessary, to individual employers. The particulars which have to be inserted in these forms furnish information regarding the occupations of the workers affected, the number of workers in each occupation, the rates of wages paid before and after the change, the locality affected, and the date on which the change took effect. Information must also be furnished regarding employers and employers' associations concerned, if any, and the method by which the change was effected.

When the forms are returned from the various persons who are required to fill them in, the returns are checked and compared with each other and with copies of awards, determinations, and agreements. In all cases when the information furnished on the forms is incomplete or unsatisfactory further inquiries are made, and the figures checked by reference to Census results, industrial statistics, factory reports, etc.

**2. Numbers and Effect of Changes in Each State. 1913.**—The following table gives particulars of changes occurring in each State and the Commonwealth during the year 1913. As regards the number of persons affected, the particulars given refer to the total number of persons ordinarily engaged in the various industries. The results as to the amount of increase in wages are computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the several industries and occupations affected, and in cases of changes in existing minimum rates under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has ordinarily been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the employees in each occupation received the minimum rates of wages before and after the change.

It should be clearly understood that *the figures given in the third line of the following table* (amount of increase per week) *do not relate to the increase each week*, but only to the increase in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during that week. It is obvious, therefore, that the aggregate effect per annum cannot be obtained without making due allowance for unem-

\* Since these forms are issued under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory upon prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

ployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. It is also obvious that since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry may vary from year to year, and in many branches from season to season also, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid *per annum* can be made, until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment, and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries.

**Changes in Rates of Wages. Number and Effect of Changes in each State, 1913.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
No. of Changes ..	149	81	41	26	20	12	329
No. of Persons Affected	89,618	49,254	16,645	4,574	3,036	3,005	166,132
Total Amount of Increase per week*	£21,789	£9,880	£3,702	£1,279	£428	£635	£37,713
Average Increase per Head per week..	4s. 10d.	4s.	4s. 5d.	5s. 7d.	2s. 10d.	4s. 3d.	4s. 6d.

\* See remarks above.

NOTE.—In the above classification by States, changes brought about by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-11, are necessarily included as changes in each State affected. In the classification by industrial groups, however, adopted in the tabulation in the next paragraph (3), in the figures for the whole Commonwealth a change effected under the Commonwealth Act is, of course, included once only, viz., in the industrial group concerned. The total number of changes in the Commonwealth (329) shown in the above table does not therefore agree with the total (312) shown in the table on page 67.

As regards the individual States, it will be seen that by far the greatest number of changes occurred in New South Wales. Of the 149 changes which occurred in that State, no less than 130 were brought about either by awards made, or agreements registered under the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912. In Victoria 56 of the total 81 changes were brought about by determinations of wages boards and the Court of Industrial Appeals. Detailed information as to the methods by which the changes were effected in each State are given in paragraph 5 hereinafter.

**3. Number and Effect of Changes in each State Classified according to Industrial Groups, 1913.**—In the table on pages 66 and 67, particulars are given as to the number and effect of changes in rates of wages in 1913 in each State, classified according to the fourteen industrial groups referred to in preceding Sections of this Report.

As regards industrial awards and agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act, it should be observed that such awards and agreements as extend to more than one State have been counted as a change in each State affected. This is necessary in order that the total number of changes in each individual State may be obtained. In the table for the whole Commonwealth, however, each award and agreement has, of course, been counted only once. For example, the award affecting postal electricians is operative in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and has accordingly been included in the State table as a change in each of those States, but in the table for the Commonwealth the award has been recorded as one change only, i.e., as a change affecting postal assistants (see Class II.). The totals of the changes recorded as operating in each State are, therefore, in some cases in excess of the totals given for the Commonwealth.

## Changes in Rates of Wages, Number and Effect of Changes in each

Particulars.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.							
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.
<b>New South Wales—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	4	11	22	5	7	28	11	6
Number of Persons affected ..	2,408	2,758	6,154	6,050	2,107	12,392	10,888	2,500
Amount of Increase per week £	572	818	1,931	1,150	384	2,696	3,415	545
<b>Victoria—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	4	8	15	7	3	16	4	2
Number of Persons affected ..	3,737	3,304	7,020	3,607	2,435	2,987	6,485	634
Amount of Increase per week £	675	594	1,433	546	721	568	1,768	288
<b>Queensland—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	2	2	6	1	..	5	5	3
Number of Persons affected ..	1,830	235	3,817	800	..	1,133	1,840	813
Amount of Increase per week £	322	88	832	105	..	75	509	198
<b>South Australia—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	..	2	2	2	..	5	1	..
Number of Persons affected ..	..	139	310	1,270	..	364	24	..
Amount of Increase per week £	..	48	45	261	..	79	4	..
<b>Western Australia—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	6
Number of Persons affected ..	..	112	97	..	..	194	..	2,165
Amount of Increase per week £	..	43	10	..	..	45	..	179
<b>Tasmania—</b>								
Number of Changes .. ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
Number of Persons affected ..	..	46	30	..	60	40	..	..
Amount of Increase per week £	..	16	4	..	21	17	..	..
<b>Commonwealth—</b>								
Number of Changes* .. ..	10	20	45	15	11	55	21	17
Number of Persons affected ..	7,975	6,594	17,428	11,727	4,602	17,110	19,237	6,112
Amount of Increase per week †	1,569	1,607	4,255	2,062	1,126	3,480	5,696	1,210

\* In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1906, is taken into account in the case of the Commonwealth only. † See Note at foot of table on page 65. ‡ See remarks on pages 64 and 65.

4. **Changes in Rates of Wages, Number of Females Affected, 1913.**—Of the 166,132 persons directly benefiting by the changes in rates of wages of which particulars have been given in the preceding paragraph, 13,698, or 8 per cent., were females. Owing to limitations of space, detailed particulars as to the number and effect of changes cannot be published separately for each sex. In the following table, however, particulars are given as to the number of females affected by changes which occurred in 1913, classified according to States and industrial groups:—

## Changes in Rates of Wages. Number of Females Directly Affected, in each State, 1913.

Industrial Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	20	1,080	..	..	..	1,100
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	4,100	1,792	550	360	..	6,802
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	555	..	..	..	..	555
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	400	340	..	8	..	748
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	623	..	..	590	1,480	2,693
XIV. Miscellaneous .. ..	450	1,350	..	..	..	1,800
<b>TOTAL, ALL GROUPS ..</b>	<b>6,148</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>13,698</b>

## State classified according to Industrial Groups, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.							Particulars.
IX. Rail and Tramway Services.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Agricul- tural, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellane- ous.	TOTAL.	
7 7,547 1,550	5 4,610 1,593	12 913 364	1 400 210	5 2,791 957	25 28,100 5,604	149 89,618 21,789	<b>New South Wales—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
4 12,139 1,578	2 720 248	.. .. ..	1 20 6	1 700 300	14 5,466 1,155	81 49,254 9,880	<b>Victoria—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
2 247 74	4 1,965 472	2 60 23	.. .. ..	1 40 10	8 3,865 994	41 16,645 3,702	<b>Queensland—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
.. .. ..	1 40 11	4 780 132	.. .. ..	1 950 485	8 697 214	26 4,574 1,279	<b>South Australia—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
3 113 17	.. .. ..	1 86 24	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	4 269 110	20 3,036 428	<b>Western Australia—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. 408 220	1 2,000 170	6 421 187	12 3,005 635	<b>Tasmania—</b> Number of Changes Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week
16 20,046 3,219	12 7,335 2,324	19 1,839 543	3 828 436	9 6,481 1,922	59 38,818 8,264	312 166,132 37,713	<b>Commonwealth—</b> Number of Changes* Number of Persons affected Amount of Increase per week†

Conciliation Act has been counted as one change only, although such Agreement may be opera-

It may be seen that the largest number of females benefiting by increases in any individual group was in Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.). A considerable number of employees in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), also received increases.

The occupations of females affected by the changes in rates of wages comprise, amongst others, tailoresses, boot machinists, book-binders, photographers' employees, paper mill employees, soap and candle factory employees, restaurant, hotel, and caterers' employees, leather workers, hospital and asylum employees, shop assistants, and starch factory employees.

5. **Changes in Rates of Wages, Classification according to Methods by which Effected, 1913.**—In the tables on pages 68 and 69 changes in rates of wages which came into force during 1913 are classified for each State, according to the methods by which the changes were effected. It will be seen that the changes are also classified according to whether they were arranged "without stoppage of work" or "after stoppage of work." The last part of the table shews that of the 312 separate changes in the Commonwealth, 276 were arranged "without stoppage of work," while only 36 were effected "after a stoppage of work," i.e., after a strike had occurred.

The total number of changes resulting from awards and determinations under State Acts was 213, of which 8 were effected after a stoppage of work had occurred. In addition to these awards and determinations, 36 industrial agreements were registered under the provisions of State Acts. During 1913 three awards, resulting in changes in rates of wages, were made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, while 24 industrial agreements, resulting in changes in wages, were registered under the Commonwealth Act. Attention has already been directed to the fact that these awards and agreements made under the Commonwealth Act, in many cases, operate in more than one State (see pages 64 and 65).

In the tables on pages 68 and 69 only those awards and agreements have, of course, been included which resulted in changes in rates of wages. Many other awards, determinations and agreements, which did not result in changes in wages, were made (both under the Commonwealth and State Acts) during the twelve months under review.

### Changes in Rates of Wages. Methods by which effected, 1913.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES WERE EFFECTED.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.			AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.			ALL CHANGES.		
	No. of Changes.*	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.*	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.*	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Amount of Increase per week.
			£			£			£
<b>New South Wales—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	..	120	47	..	244	73	..	364	120
By direct negotiations	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	1
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	2	1,507	615	..	..	..	2	1,507	615
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	6	1,090	153	..	..	..	6	1,090	153
By award under State Act	109	82,726	19,629	6	3,183	1,048	115	85,909	20,677
By registered agreement under State Act	14	640	202	1	106	21	15	746	223
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>86,083</b>	<b>20,646</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,535</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>89,618</b>	<b>21,789</b>
<b>Victoria—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	1	12,000	1,540	..	..	..	1	12,000	1,540
By direct negotiations	4	1,305	413	6	237	108	10	1,542	521
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party	..	..	..	2	75	15	2	75	15
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	3	1,958	630	..	..	..	3	1,958	630
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	9	1,707	467	..	..	..	9	1,707	467
By determination under State Act	54	31,687	6,624	2	285	83	56	31,972	6,707
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>48,657</b>	<b>9,674</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>49,254</b>	<b>9,880</b>
<b>Queensland—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	..	2,000	350	..	320	92	..	2,320	442
By direct negotiations	1	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	2	235	98	..	..	..	2	235	98
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	6	303	132	..	..	..	6	303	132
By award under State Act	24	13,014	2,838	..	..	..	24	13,014	2,838
By registered agreement under State Act	1	650	155	1	123	37	2	773	192
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16,202</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>16,645</b>	<b>3,702</b>

## Changes in Rates of Wages. Methods by which effected, 1913.—continued.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES WERE EFFECTED.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.			AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.			ALL CHANGES.		
	No. of Changes.*	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.*	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Amount of Increase per week.	No. of Changes.	No. of Work-people Affected.	Total Amount of Increase per week.
			£			£			£
<b>South Australia—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	..	..	..	1	20	12	1	20	12
By direct negotiations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party	..	..	..	1	24	4	1	24	4
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	2	359	156	..	..	..	2	359	156
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	6	247	60	..	..	..	6	247	60
By award or determination under State Act	12	2,894	535	..	..	..	12	2,894	535
By registered agreement under State Act	4	1,030	512	..	..	..	4	1,030	512
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4,574</b>	<b>1,279</b>
<b>Western Australia—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By direct negotiations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	1	112	43	..	..	..	1	112	43
By registered agreement under Commonwealth Act	1	20	9	..	..	..	1	20	9
By award under State Act	3	345	111	..	..	..	3	345	111
By registered agreement under State Act	15	2,559	265	..	..	..	15	2,559	265
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>428</b>
<b>Tasmania—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	1	11	3	..	..	..	1	11	3
By direct negotiations	2	90	25	..	..	..	2	90	25
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	3	316	137	..	..	..	3	316	137
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	3	20	10	..	..	..	3	20	10
By determination under State Act	3	2,568	460	..	..	..	3	2,568	460
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>635</b>
<b>Commonwealth—</b>									
By voluntary action of employers	2	12,011	1,543	..	..	..	2	12,011	1,543
By direct negotiations	8	3,515	835	22	821	285	30	4,336	1,120
By negotiations, intervention or assistance of third party	..	..	..	4	101	20	4	101	20
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	3	4,487	1,679	..	..	..	3	4,487	1,679
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	24	3,387	831	..	..	..	24	3,387	831
By award or determination under State Acts	205	133,234	30,197	8	3,468	1,131	213	136,702	31,328
By registered agreement under State Acts	34	4,879	1,134	2	229	58	36	5,108	1,192
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>161,513</b>	<b>36,219</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4,619</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>166,132</b>	<b>37,713</b>

\* In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act is counted as one Change only, although such Award or Agreement may be operative in more than one State. See remarks on pages 64 and 65.

As regards the aggregate results for the whole Commonwealth, 276 changes were brought about without, and 36 after, stoppage of work. The number of employees benefiting through the changes effected

without stoppage was 161,513, and the total amount of the increase in wages per week was £36,219, or 4s. 6d. per employee per week. The number of workpeople affected by the 36 changes brought about after work had been stopped was 4619, the aggregate increase in wages per week being £1494, or 6s. 6d. per employee per week. It will be seen that only two changes, which, however, affected no fewer than 12,611 employees, were brought about by the voluntary action of the employers. In 30 cases changes were effected by direct negotiations between the employers and employees, resulting in an increase for 4336 persons.

## SECTION XI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

1. **General.**—The systematic collection of information regarding strikes and lockouts throughout the Commonwealth was initiated at the beginning of the year 1913, and this Section accordingly furnishes information for the first complete year for which these statistics are available. An examination of the available data for past years contained in official reports, newspapers, and other publications, shewed that there was insufficient material available for the compilation of anything like complete or comprehensive information regarding industrial disputes in the Commonwealth for years prior to 1913. In the State of New South Wales a considerable amount of information regarding strikes and lockouts is available from the 1st July, 1907, and has been published in the New South Wales Industrial Gazette (April, 1913, and January, 1914). The particulars given are, however, stated to be incomplete for the period from July, 1907, to April, 1912.

Under the system initiated in 1913 information as to the occurrence of an industrial dispute is derived from a number of sources, of which the following are the most important:—(a) Reports by labour agents and correspondents who have been appointed in all the most important industrial centres of the Commonwealth; (b) monthly reports sent in by secretaries of trade unions, and (c) newspaper, trade and labour journals, and other publications.

(i.) *Collection of Particulars.*—As soon as information is obtained as to the existence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms\* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organisations, and individual employers. The first parts of these forms have to be returned immediately. They provide for the insertion of information as to the locality in which the dispute exists, its cause or object, the date of commencement, and the number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second parts of the forms, which are to be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for information regarding the date of termination, the conditions or terms on which work was resumed, the method of settlement, the estimated loss in wages, and (if the result involves a change in rates of wages or hours of labour) particulars as to the number affected, etc.

\* As these forms have been prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory upon prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

If the information given by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the result is included in the final returns. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special enquiries are instituted, ordinarily through the labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then determined as judicially as possible, making the summarised result to agree not necessarily with the testimony of a single individual, but to harmonise with the concurrent evidence of the majority, or of those whose returns appear to be the most reliable. It may, therefore, happen that the particulars, as presented in this Report concerning certain disputes, will not agree with the returns as submitted by participants in such disputes. The figures, as published, however, have been determined only after careful consideration of all available particulars.

(ii.) *Definitions and Explanations of Terms.*—Industrial Disputes involving stoppage of work may be classified under three main headings, viz., (a) a strike, (b) a lockout, or (c) a sympathetic strike. For the purposes of these investigations the following definitions have been accepted:—

- (a) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by a part or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.
- (b) A lockout is a refusal on the part of an employer or several employers, to permit a part or all of the employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand on the part of the employers, or to resist some demand made by their employees.
- (c) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment, or of several establishments, make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some *other* establishment or establishments, on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may often occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lockout, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages are grouped under the general heading—strikes and lockouts. Certain stoppages of work have been excluded from the tabulations, for the reason either that they do not come within the definition of a strike or lockout, or that they are not of sufficient magnitude. Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople or which lasted for less than one day, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 10 days, have been excluded, with the exception of four small disputes which occurred during the first quarter of the year 1913. Other dislocations of industry which have been excluded from the tables are those in which the relationship of employer and employee did not exist. Instances of this class of dispute are the dislocations which occurred in the rabbit-trapping industry, in which the trappers are not employees of the

freezing companies. As the companies refused to pay the price demanded by the men trapping was discontinued, but this does not constitute a strike within the above definition. During the year numerous stoppages of work occurred for the purpose of holding meetings to discuss grievances and union matters. The majority of these stop-work meetings were held by builders' labourers and colliery employees. Particulars regarding these dislocations are not included in the tabulations, since they do not fall within the definition of a "strike" or "lockout," that is to say the stoppage is not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands.

In the tables given in this Section an establishment means the place of work operated by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. The shops, factories, places of business or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

The heading, "Workpeople directly involved in dispute"\* includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lockout the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

The number of workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute, caused by certain other employees going on strike or through an employer or employers locking out certain other employees, whose absence from work rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. It often occurs also that when one section of employees is engaged in an industrial dispute the effect of such dispute is to cause loss of time to other employees, following occupations which are dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

The number of working days lost is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly involved by the duration of the dispute in working days. In the case of a dispute where workpeople are involuntarily thrown out of work the number of these workpeople is multiplied by the number of days they were idle, and the result is added to the number of days lost by the workpeople directly involved.

**2. Strikes and Lockouts in each State, 1913.**—In the following table particulars are given regarding disputes which commenced during the year 1913, irrespective of the fact as to whether such disputes had terminated at the end of that year or not. The number of working days lost and the estimated total loss in wages shewn in this table represent, therefore, the losses which occurred during 1913, as well as those which were occasioned during part of the year 1914, by reason of those disputes which began in 1913 but were not settled until after the end of that year. For the purposes of the tables given in the later parts of this Section relating to the causes, duration, methods of

\* The same persons may, of course, be involved in two or more disputes in a single year, in which case they would be duplicated in the statistics of the number of workpeople involved in disputes. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work.

settlement and results of disputes, it is obviously necessary to take into account the strikes and lockouts which began during the year 1913, and not those which were in existence in that year regardless of the fact whether they began in the year 1912 or whether they extended into 1914. Any tabulation as to causes, duration, etc., based on disputes which were in existence in any given year, and not on those which began in that year, would result in confusion and duplication.

**Strikes and Lockouts in each State, beginning in Year 1913.**

Particulars.	No. of disputes	Establishments involved in disputes.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			On Strike or Locked out.	Involuntarily thrown out of work.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
New South Wales ..	134	466	25,647	14,364	40,011	468,957	216,368
Victoria ..	29	63	4,151	2,026	6,177	85,212	35,744
Queensland ..	17	20	1,781	225	2,006	55,288	28,374
South Australia ..	9	13	272	16	288	2,412	1,029
Western Australia ..	9	324	967	..	967	6,772	3,515
Tasmania ..	8	30	444	20	464	987	434
Federal Territory ..	1	1	100	100	200	1,400	600
Northern Territory..	1	4	131	39	170	2,500	1,675
Total, C'wealth ..	208	921	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,528	287,739

It may be seen that no fewer than 134 of the 208 disputes which commenced during the year 1913 occurred in New South Wales, but of the total number in that State as many as 83 were in the mining industry. The number of disputes in the other States and Territories was 74, of which 29 occurred in Victoria, 17 in Queensland, 9 in South Australia, 9 in Western Australia, 8 in Tasmania, and one each in the Federal Capital and the Northern Territory. It is, of course, obvious that the mere number of strikes and lockouts cannot by itself be accepted as a proper basis of comparison. For example, one dispute involving 500 workpeople for one day, would cause a loss of 500 working days, while another dispute which involves only 100 workpeople for 50 days, would result in a loss of 5000 working days. Similarly the number of workpeople involved does not in itself afford a satisfactory basis on which to make comparisons. A better idea as to the significance and effect of strikes and lockouts may be obtained from the number of working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages. The majority of the disputes which commenced during the year 1913 affected only one establishment each. The total number of establishments in the Commonwealth involved by the 208 disputes was 921.

The number of workers directly involved in stoppages of work beginning in 1913 was 33,493, while the number involuntarily thrown out of employment was 16,790. The number of working days lost was 623,528, causing an estimated loss of wages of £287,739. It will be seen that a large proportion of the working days and wages lost through industrial disputes was due to dislocations in New South Wales, where considerable unrest prevailed during the year, especially in the colliery districts. These colliery stoppages were mostly of short duration, in many cases lasting only one day.

### 3. Strikes and Lockouts in Industrial Groups beginning in 1913.—

In the following table particulars are given for each State and Territory, as well as for the whole Commonwealth, of strikes and lockouts which commenced during the year 1913, classified in industrial groups.

#### Strikes and Lockouts in Industrial Groups, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	No. of Disputes	No. of establishments involved	No. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.			No. of working Days Lost during Year.	Estimated Loss in Wages
			On Strike or locked out.	Involuntarily thrown out of Work.	Total.		
<b>New South Wales.</b>							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. . .	3	3	74	..	74	1,552	660
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . .	7	14	282	200	482	4,646	2,120
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution . . .	3	7	198	286	484	32,796	13,866
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c. . .	3	3	218	230	448	2,107	968
V. Books, printing, &c. . .	1	1	8	..	8	448	234
VI. Other manufacturing . . .	7	11	2,508	..	2,508	21,144	8,508
VII. Building . . .	2	4	13	20	33	606	310
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . .	83	94	18,576	8,320	26,896	287,197	134,883
IX. Railway and tramway services . . .	5	7	787	4,926	5,713	63,375	34,087
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . .	10	24	1,643	173	1,816	29,396	13,724
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . .	2	25	470	..	470	670	246
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. . .	1	7	25	..	25	100	46
XIV. Miscellaneous . . .	7	266	845	209	1,054	24,920	6,716
TOTAL . . . . .	134	466	25,647	14,364	40,011	468,957	216,368
<b>Victoria.</b>							
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . .	2	2	52	19	71	9,911	4,620
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c., manufacturing and distribution . . .	1	7	223	370	593	1,779	1,226
VI. Other manufacturing . . .	2	2	82	130	212	392	166
VII. Building . . .	3	9	97	..	97	1,239	652
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . .	12	20	3,154	1,437	4,591	44,015	18,342
IX. Railway and tramway services . . .	3	3	86	10	96	382	135
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . .	3	15	260	60	320	7,060	2,740
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . .	1	3	20	..	20	20	8
XIV. Miscellaneous . . .	2	2	177	..	177	20,414	7,855
TOTAL . . . . .	29	63	4,151	2,026	6,177	85,212	35,744
<b>Queensland.</b>							
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . .	1	1	16	..	16	80	48
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c., manufacturing and distribution . . .	2	2	89	84	173	482	154
VI. Other manufacturing . . .	1	2	11	..	11	77	48
VII. Building . . .	3	3	41	14	55	102	43
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . .	5	6	1,460	127	1,587	51,510	26,587
IX. Railway and tramway services . . .	2	2	78	..	78	2,196	1,010
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . .	1	1	16	..	16	16	8
XII. Pastoral, agricultural, &c. . .	1	1	25	..	25	150	80
XIV. Miscellaneous . . .	1	2	45	..	45	675	396
TOTAL . . . . .	17	20	1,781	225	2,006	55,288	28,374
<b>South Australia.</b>							
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. . .	1	1	10	6	16	208	75
VII. Building . . .	2	6	47	..	47	356	166
IX. Railway and tramway services . . .	1	1	99	..	99	594	240
X. Other land transport . . .	1	1	10	..	10	30	11
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . .	1	1	10	10	20	360	160
XIV. Miscellaneous . . .	3	3	96	..	96	864	377
TOTAL . . . . .	9	13	272	16	288	2,412	1,029
<b>Western Australia.</b>							
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. . .	2	2	123	..	123	273	185
IX. Railway and tramway services . . .	5	5	357	..	357	4,340	2,269
X. Other land transport . . .	1	316	418	..	418	2,090	1,026
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. . .	1	1	69	..	69	69	35
TOTAL . . . . .	9	324	967	..	967	6,772	3,515

Strikes and Lockouts in Industrial Groups, 1913—*continued.*

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	No. of Disputes	No. of establishments involved	No. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.			No. of working Days Lost during Year.	Estimated Loss in Wages to Workers.
			On Strike or locked out.	Involuntarily thrown out of Work.	Total.		
Tasmania.							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. ..	1	1	11	20	31	160	£ 42
III. Food, drink, tobacco, &c., manu- facturing and distribution ..	1	20	13	..	13	13	7
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c. ..	1	1	35	..	35	245	80
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. ..	1	1	340	..	340	340	211
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. ..	2	5	37	..	37	207	85
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	2	2	8	..	8	22	9
TOTAL .. .. .	8	30	444	20	464	987	434
Federal Capital Territory.							
XIV. Miscellaneous .. .. .	1	1	100	100	200	1,400	600
TOTAL .. .. .	1	1	100	100	200	1,400	600
Northern Territory.							
XIV. Miscellaneous .. .. .	1	4	131	39	170	2,500	1,675
TOTAL .. .. .	1	4	131	39	170	2,500	1,675
Commonwealth.							
I. Wood, sawmill, timber, &c. ..	4	4	85	20	105	1,712	702
II. Engineering, metal works, &c. ..	11	18	360	225	585	14,845	6,863
III. Food, drink, &c., manufacturing and distribution .. .. .	7	36	523	740	1,263	35,070	15,253
IV. Clothing, hats, boots, &c. ..	4	4	253	230	483	2,352	1,048
V. Books, printing, &c. ..	1	1	8	..	8	448	234
VI. Other manufacturing .. .. .	10	15	2,601	130	2,731	21,613	8,722
VII. Building .. .. .	10	22	198	34	232	2,303	1,171
VIII. Mines, quarries, &c. ..	103	123	23,653	9,884	33,537	383,335	180,208
IX. Rail and tramway services ..	16	18	1,407	4,936	6,343	70,887	37,741
X. Other land transport .. .. .	2	317	428	..	428	2,120	1,037
XI. Shipping, wharf labour, &c. ..	18	47	2,035	243	2,278	37,108	16,752
XII. Agricultural, pastoral, etc. ..	4	29	515	..	515	840	334
XIII. Domestic, hotels, &c. ..	1	7	25	..	25	100	46
XIV. Miscellaneous .. .. .	17	280	1,402	348	1,750	50,795	17,628
TOTAL, ALL GROUPS, C'WEALTH	208	921	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,528	287,739

Practically 50 per cent. of the total number of disputes in the Commonwealth occurred in the mining industry (Class VIII.), chiefly in coal mining in New South Wales. These mining disputes were responsible for 66 per cent. of the workpeople involved in all strikes and lockouts, 61 per cent. of the working days lost, and 63 per cent. of the estimated loss in wages. Employees engaged in Class IX. (Rail and Tramway Services, including construction works), were involved in 16 disputes during the year. The number directly affected was 1407, while 4936 persons were involuntarily thrown out of work as a result of these stoppages.

In Class XIV. (Miscellaneous), employees engaged in various callings, including shop assistants, labourers, and sewer construction workers, lost 50,795 working days. In Class III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 35,070 working days were lost owing to 7 disputes, which involved 1263 employees engaged in the preparation and distribution of food and drink. Persons employed in occupations connected with Shipping (Class XI.), were involved in 18 disputes during the year, causing a loss of 37,108 working days and an estimated loss in wages of £16,752.

The next two classes in order, according to loss in working days, are Class VI. (Other Manufacturing), and Class II. (Engineering, Metal Works, etc.). In Class VII. (Building), 10 disputes occurred, but the number of workpeople involved in the several dislocations was small, and the duration of the disputes comparatively short.

**4. Duration of Strikes and Lockouts, 1913.**—As regards the duration of stoppages of work in cases where all the employees striking or locked out are reinstated at one time, the duration of a dispute can be readily determined, but it often happens, especially in disputes extending over long periods, that a proportion of the employees involved in the troubles obtain employment in other establishments, or that the places of some of them are either permanently or temporarily filled. Or again, it may happen that the establishment may be closed down or the work abandoned, either temporarily or permanently. In at least one case the anomalous position has arisen that a strike or lockout has technically still been in existence, so far as the trade union of the employees is concerned, while the employer has, at any rate, temporarily abandoned the work. Other cases have arisen in which the disputes were considered by the employees to be still in existence, although practically the whole of their places had been filled. In such cases the strike or lockout is considered to have terminated, either on the date when a sufficient number of employees had been placed at work to enable the employer to carry on his business substantially as before the dispute, or on the date on which the establishment was closed down or the work abandoned.

(i.) *Duration of Strikes and Lockouts in Commonwealth, 1913.*—In the following table strikes and lockouts which began in the Commonwealth during 1913 are classified according to their duration in working days, the number of employees involved, and the loss in working days and wages:—

**Duration of Strikes and Lockouts beginning in Commonwealth in 1913.**

Limits of Duration.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Total Number of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Total Loss in Wages.
		On Strike or Locked Out.	Involuntarily thrown out of work.	Total.		
1 day and less .. .. .	66	9,698	5,075	14,773	14,773	8,168
2 days .. .. .	22	2,631	1,945	4,576	9,022	4,449
3 days .. .. .	17	1,294	610	1,904	5,707	2,946
4 days and under 1 week ..	25	3,785	1,004	4,789	19,057	8,940
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	34	7,551	1,972	9,523	72,156	32,700
2 weeks and under 4 weeks ..	21	1,439	4,671	6,110	76,260	41,040
4 weeks and under 8 weeks ..	11	6,206	1,177	7,383	273,342	121,864
8 weeks and over .. .. .	12	889	336	1,225	153,211	67,632
Total Commonwealth .. ..	208	33,493	16,790	50,283	623,528	287,739

(ii.) *Duration of Strikes and Lockouts in each State, 1913.*—In the following table particulars are given for each State and Territory as to the number of strikes and lockouts, the number of workers involved, and the number of working days lost, classified according to their duration:—

**Duration of Strikes and Lockouts beginning in each State and Territory in 1913.**

LIMITS OF DURATION.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	F.T.	N.T.	C'with Total.
NO. OF DISPUTES.									
1 day and less .. ..	52	6	4	..	1	3	..	..	66
2 days .. ..	16	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	22
3 days .. ..	9	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	17
4 days and under 1 week ..	17	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	25
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	17	6	2	4	2	2	1	..	34
2 weeks and under 4 weeks ..	9	2	2	3	3	1	..	1	21
4 weeks & under 8 weeks ..	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	11
8 weeks and over .. ..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
	134	29	17	9	9	8	1	1	208
NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.									
1 day and less .. ..	12,922	1,214	118	..	69	380	..	..	14,773
2 days .. ..	3,844	592	18	..	120	2	..	..	4,576
3 days .. ..	1,109	646	133	10	..	6	..	..	1,904
4 days and under 1 week ..	3,033	1,148	119	23	466	..	..	..	4,789
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	7,300	1,687	36	211	23	66	200	..	9,523
2 weeks and under 4 weeks ..	5,265	90	242	44	289	10	..	170	6,110
4 weeks & under 8 weeks ..	5,813	260	1,310	..	..	..	..	..	7,383
8 weeks and over .. ..	655	540	30	..	..	..	..	..	1,225
	40,011	6,177	2,006	288	967	464	200	170	50,283
NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
1 day and less .. ..	12,992	1,214	118	..	69	380	..	..	14,773
2 days .. ..	7,558	1,184	36	..	240	4	..	..	9,022
3 days .. ..	3,327	1,932	400	30	..	18	..	..	5,707
4 days and under 1 week ..	13,823	2,320	492	92	2,330	..	..	..	19,057
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	57,166	11,179	227	1,546	233	405	1,400	..	72,156
2 weeks and under 4 weeks ..	64,539	1,182	3,235	744	3,900	180	..	2,500	76,260
4 weeks & under 8 weeks ..	220,482	6,700	46,160	..	..	..	..	..	273,342
8 weeks and over .. ..	89,070	59,521	4,620	..	..	..	..	..	153,211
	468,957	85,212	55,288	2,412	6,772	984	1,400	2,500	623,528

The majority of the industrial disputes which commenced during 1913 were of comparatively short duration. Of the 208 dislocations, no fewer than 130, or 62.5 per cent. were settled within a week, while 34, or 16.3 per cent. lasted for a period of over one week, but less than two weeks; 21, or nearly 10 per cent., for more than two but less than four weeks; 11, or 5.2 per cent., for more than four but less than eight weeks, while 12 disputes, or less than 6 per cent. of the total number, lasted for a period of over eight weeks. Of the 130 disputes which lasted less than one week 66 were settled after a stoppage of work lasting for one day. These 66 disputes, however, involved directly and indirectly, 14,773 workers, that is, 29 per cent. of the total workpeople involved in all disputes. Stoppages which lasted for more than one week and less than two weeks involved 9523, or 19 per cent. of the total number who were thrown out of employment. The greatest loss in working days and wages was occasioned by 11 disputes, which lasted over four weeks but under eight weeks, while 12

stoppages having a duration of over eight weeks resulted in a loss to 1225 workpeople of 153,211 working days.

**5. Causes of Strikes and Lockouts, 1913.**—For the purpose of classifying the causes of strikes and lockouts the following main headings have been adopted, viz.:—(a) Wages; (b) hours of labour; (c) the employment of particular classes or persons; (d) working conditions; (e) trade unionism; (f) sympathy; and (g) miscellaneous. These main groups have been subdivided in the following manner:—

#### Classification of Causes of Strikes and Lockouts.

1. *Wages.*
  - (a) For increase.
  - (b) Against decrease.
  - (c) System of payment.
  - (d) Readjustment of rates.
  - (e) Other wage questions.
2. *Hours of Labour.*
  - (a) For reduction.
  - (b) Other questions concerning hours.
3. *Employment of Particular Classes or Persons.*
  - (a) Employment of women instead of men.
  - (b) Employment of apprentices
  - (c) For reinstatement of discharged employees.
- (d) Against employment of certain officials.
- (e) Other questions concerning employment.
4. *Working Conditions and Discipline.*
  - (a) For change.
  - (b) Against change.
  - (c) Other.
5. *Trade Unionism.*
  - (a) For closed shop—Employment of non-unionists.
  - (b) Other union questions.
6. *Sympathy.*
7. *Miscellaneous*

In the following table the number of strikes and lockouts, the number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost are shewn for each State and Territory in the Commonwealth, classified according to the causes of the disputes:—

#### Causes of Strikes and Lockouts beginning in 1913.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	F.T.	N.T.	C'wth Total.
NO. OF DISPUTES.									
1. Wages—									
(a) For increase .. ..	16	11	6	4	2	2	..	1	42
(b) Against decrease ..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
(c) Other wage questions	21	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	31
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(b) Other disputes re hours	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	2	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	8
(b) Other union questions	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
4. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons ..	32	4	5	..	1	2	..	..	44
5. Working Conditions .. ..	38	3	2	1	5	2	..	..	51
6. Sympathy .. ..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
7. Other Causes .. ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	134	29	17	9	9	8	1	1	208

Causes of Strikes and Lockouts beginning in 1913—*continued.*

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	F.T.	N.T.	Cw'lth Total.
NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.									
1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	5,484	2,187	197	60	527	8	..	170	8,633
(b) Against decrease ..	..	347	..	16	..	..	200	..	563
(c) Other wage questions ..	5,149	522	1,326	103	60	..	..	..	7,160
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,009	810	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,819
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	4,869	322	70	99	..	10	..	..	5,370
(b) Other union questions ..	1,411	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,418
4. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons ..	9,514	994	375	..	120	367	..	..	11,370
5. Working Conditions ..	9,423	988	38	10	260	66	..	..	10,785
6. Sympathy ..	947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	947
7. Other Causes ..	1,745	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	1,758
	40,011	6,177	2,006	288	967	464	200	170	50,283
NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	65,256	26,535	1,138	848	3,770	22	..	2,500	100,069
(b) Against decrease ..	..	7,830	..	208	..	..	1,400	..	9,438
(c) Other wage questions ..	19,988	10,507	46,176	732	780	..	..	..	78,183
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,774
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	14,171	940	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,111
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against Employment of non-unionists ..	60,885	29,273	70	594	..	180	..	..	91,002
(b) Other union questions ..	32,311	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,388
4. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons ..	174,924	8,390	7,802	..	240	367	..	..	191,723
5. Working Conditions ..	69,383	1,660	102	30	1,982	405	..	..	73,562
6. Sympathy ..	24,066	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,066
7. Other Causes ..	5,199	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	5,212
	468,957	85,212	55,288	2,412	6,772	987	1,400	2,500	623,528

It should be observed that in a number of individual cases stoppages of work resulted from disputes involving a variety of matters which fell within more than one of the groups of causes shewn in the above table. In such cases the dispute was classified according to the cause which appeared, on consideration of all the evidence available, to constitute the main factor in causing the stoppage of work. Questions involving wages were the most frequent cause of the stoppages of work, no fewer than 77, or 32 per cent. of the total number of disputes being due to that cause. Forty-two disputes were occasioned through demands for increased wages, while 31 arose out of other wage questions. In four cases work was stopped as a result of attempts to decrease wages. The number of disputes which arose on account of the employment of particular classes or persons numbered 44. Under this heading, as will be seen by referring to the definition of *Causes* (see page 78), are included disputes which have arisen over the dismissal of certain employees, whose reinstatement other employees have demanded. Reinstatement disputes were the main cause of the 44 stoppages included under this heading. Working conditions were responsible for 51, and the employment of non-unionists for eight disputes.

6. **Results of Strikes and Lockouts, 1913.**—The results of strikes and lockouts are classified under four heads, viz. :—

- (a) In favour of workpeople.
- (b) In favour of employer.
- (c) Compromise.
- (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result:—(a) *In favour of workpeople*, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands or are substantially successful in obtaining their principal object; (b) *In favour of employer*, when the demands of the employees are not conceded or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) *Compromise*, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or of resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) *Indefinite*, in other cases, such, for example, as those in which employees stop work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained, or in cases where a dispute arises in connection with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The "sympathetic" disputes which occurred in connection with the New Zealand waterside strike are also classed as "Indefinite."

(i.) *Strikes and Lockouts in Commonwealth classified according to Causes and Results, 1913.*—The following table shews the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes which commenced throughout the Commonwealth during the year 1913, classified according to principal Cause and Result:—

**Commonwealth Strikes and Lockouts beginning in 1913, classified according to Causes and Results.**

CAUSE.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days Lost by Disputes.			
	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Com-promise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Com-promise.	Indefinite.	In Favour of Workpeople.	In Favour of Employer.	Com-promise.	Indefinite.
<b>Wages—</b>												
(a) For increase ..	18	10	13	1	3,094	1,682	3,837	20	19,818	5,814	74,077	360
(b) Against decrease ..	4	..	..	..	563	..	..	..	9,438	..	..	..
(c) Other wage questions ..	5	13	12	1	918	2,408	3,752	82	1,158	14,891	61,806	328
<b>Hours of Labour—</b>												
(a) For reduction ..	2	1	..	..	420	40	..	..	2,534	240	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1	3	3	..	280	901	638	..	280	1,031	13,800	..
<b>Trade Unionism—</b>												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	2	5	1	..	93	447	4,830	..	133	33,269	57,600	..
(b) Other union questions ..	1	1	3	..	37	314	1,067	..	555	30,696	1,137	..
<b>Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..</b>	18	14	12	..	2,343	2,201	6,826	..	10,789	5,538	175,396	..
<b>Working Conditions</b>	14	17	19	1	3,108	4,218	3,022	437	15,060	13,175	44,890	437
<b>Sympathy ..</b>	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	947	..	..	..	24,066
<b>Other Causes ..</b>	2	..	3	3	58	..	854	846	58	..	4,308	846
<b>Total ..</b>	67	64	66	11	10,914	12,211	24,826	2,332	59,823	104,654	433,014	26,037

The number of strikes and lockouts resulting in favour of employees was 67, and in favour of the employers 64, while in 66 cases compromises were effected. The results of the remaining 11 stoppages were indefinite. The number of employees who were successful was 10,914, but they lost 59,823 working days in gaining compliance with their demands. The number of employees involved in disputes which ultimately resulted in favour of the employers was 12,211, and the loss in working days 104,654, while the number of employees involved in strikes and lockouts which were settled by compromise was 24,826, the corresponding loss in working days being 433,014.

Eighteen disputes resulted in 3094 employees obtaining increased wages, 10 disputes in which 1682 workpeople endeavoured to obtain higher rates of wages were unsuccessful, while 13 disputes about increase in wages were settled by compromise. The number of workpeople involved in these 13 stoppages of work was 3837, and the number of working days lost 74,077. Forty-four disputes arose out of questions of employment, and of that number 18 resulted in favour of the employees, 14 in favour of the employers, and 12 were compromised. The majority of the disputes concerning employment were caused by demands for the reinstatement of discharged employees. This class of dispute was frequent during the year, and caused considerable losses in working days and wages. Questions concerning working conditions caused 51 stoppages, 14 of which resulted favourably to employees, and 17 unfavourably, while 19 were settled by compromise and one resulted "indefinitely." Questions as to the employment of non-unionists caused eight disputes during the year, two of these resulted in favour of the employees, while five were in favour of the employer. Only ten disputes arose out of questions of hours of labour.

(ii.) *Results of Strikes and Lockouts in each State, 1913.*—The following table shews for each State and Territory the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost through disputes beginning in 1913, classified according to Results:—

**Strikes and Lockouts in each State classified according to Results, 1913.**

State or Territory.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	39	38	47	10	9,443	8,036	20,220	2,312	42,324	52,905	348,051	25,677
Victoria .. ..	11	11	7	..	735	2,728	2,714	..	8,971	42,155	34,086	..
Queensland ..	8	3	6	..	313	236	1,457	..	5,966	2,710	46,612	..
South Australia ..	3	4	1	1	48	197	23	20	648	1,312	92	360
Western Australia	1	3	5	..	69	486	412	..	69	2,530	4,173	..
Tasmania .. ..	4	4	..	..	106	358	..	..	445	542	..	..
Northern Territory	..	1	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	2500	..	..
Fed. Cap. Territory	1	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	1,400	..	..	..
<b>Total, C'wealth</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10,914</b>	<b>12,211</b>	<b>24,826</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>59,823</b>	<b>104,654</b>	<b>433,014</b>	<b>26,037</b>

It will be seen that a considerable number of the disputes resulted in compromise. The predominance of these disputes is seen in the number of workpeople involved, and even more in number of working days lost. For the whole Commonwealth the number of working days lost in these disputes was 433,014, compared with 190,514 days lost in all other strikes and lockouts. The predominance of strikes and lockouts which ended in compromise is especially marked in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia.

About 10 per cent. of the total number of working days lost were sustained in disputes in which the workpeople were substantially successful in attaining their principal object, and about 17 per cent. in disputes in which they were substantially unsuccessful. Compromised disputes account for no less than 69 per cent. of the total working days lost, and those which resulted "indefinitely" for the remaining 4 per cent. It should, perhaps, be observed that strikers often demand more than they really expect to obtain, and therefore a partial success or compromise may be regarded by the workpeople as a material gain.

**7. Methods of Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts, 1913.**—Methods of settlement of strikes and lockouts are classified under six main headings, viz. :—

- (i.) By negotiations.
- (ii.) Under State Industrial Acts.
- (iii.) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv.) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
- (v.) By closing down establishment permanently.
- (vi.) By other methods.

The first three main headings are further divided as follows :—

- (i.) By negotiations—
  - (a) Direct negotiations between employers and employées or their representatives.
  - (b) By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party, not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act.
- (ii.) Under State Industrial Acts—
  - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  - (b) By reference to Board or Court.
- (iii.) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act—
  - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  - (b) By reference to Court.

In the following tables the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages caused by strikes or lockouts beginning during the year 1913, are classified according to methods of settlement for each State and Territory of the Commonwealth :—

## Methods of Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts beginning in 1913.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	F.T.	N.T.	C'wlth.
NO. OF DISPUTES.									
<b>Negotiations—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	74	18	11	5	5	4	1	1	119
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	8	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	17
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	15	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	19
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	19	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	22
<b>Under Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out .. ..</b>	4	4	2	..	1	2	..	..	13
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	13
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	134	29	17	9	9	8	1	1	208

## NO. OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

<b>Negotiations—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	17,813	3,749	530	78	406	411	200	170	23,357
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	1,472	1,233	133	179	120	35	..	..	3,172
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	5,932	87	45	23	418	..	..	..	6,505
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	11,261	260	1,250	..	3	..	..	..	12,774
<b>Under Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	56	593	..	..	..	10	..	..	659
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out .. ..</b>	497	85	48	..	20	8	..	..	658
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	2,980	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	2,988
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	40,011	6,177	2,006	288	967	464	200	170	50,283

## NO. OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

<b>Negotiations—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	44,337	36,215	5,361	1,038	3,009	540	1,400	2,500	94,400
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	9,350	9,034	5,032	1,234	1,440	245	..	..	26,335
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	183,884	1,130	675	92	2,090	..	..	..	187,871
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	171,036	6,700	44,000	..	33	..	..	..	221,769
<b>Under Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	146	1,779	..	..	..	180	..	..	2,105
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out .. ..</b>	3,743	9,954	220	..	200	22	..	..	14,139
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>	..	20,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,400
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	56,461	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	56,509
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	468,957	85,212	55,288	2,412	6,772	987	1,400	2,500	623,528

Methods of Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts beginning in 1913—*continued.*

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	F.T.	N.T.	C'with.
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.									
<b>Negotiations—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives .. ..	£ 21,924	£ 15,098	£ 2,036	£ 446	£ 1,795	£ 260	£ 600	£ 1,675	£ 43,834
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act .. ..	4,685	3,710	2,834	515	570	80	..	..	12,394
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	84,209	600	396	46	1,026	..	..	..	86,277
By reference to Board or Court .. ..	78,648	2,620	23,000	..	25	..	..	..	104,293
<b>Under Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference .. ..	62	1,226	..	..	..	85	..	..	1,373
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out .. ..</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6,478</b>
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7,850</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7,850</b>
<b>By other Methods .. ..</b>	<b>25,218</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>25,240</b>
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>216,368</b>	<b>35,744</b>	<b>28,374</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>3,515</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>287,739</b>

The most frequent method of settling disputes was by direct negotiations between the employer and the employees, or their representatives. In 119 cases, that is, 57 per cent. of the total number, the disputes during the year were settled in that manner. The number of workpeople involved in these 119 disputes was 23,357, or 46 per cent. of the total number of persons involved in all disputes. Twenty-two disputes were settled by reference to Boards or Courts under State Industrial Acts. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 12,774, and the number of working days lost 221,769. Four strikes or lockouts were settled under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. In addition, of course, a number of disputes which did not actually result in stoppage of work was settled under the Commonwealth Act. The number of disputes which were settled by the intervention or assistance of officials appointed under State Industrial Acts was 19, the number of workpeople involved in these disputes being 6505, and of working days lost 187,871. Thirteen disputes were settled by employers filling the places of 658 workpeople who were on strike or locked out. Several disputes terminated during the year without any negotiations for settlement, the men involved in the disputes returning to work on the conditions prevailing before the commencement of the troubles.

## SECTION XII.—STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

1. **General.**—As there is considerable diversity in the scope of the functions and operations of the several State Employment Bureaux, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment, information in regard to these matters is summarised in the following paragraphs:—

(i.) *Registration of Applicants for Employment.* (a) *New South Wales.*—Applications for work are registered under a card system, and are recorded under three headings, viz., 1st, first-class skilled tradesmen; 2nd, all first-class labourers, skilled and unskilled; and 3rd, all applicants for employment who cannot be classified under either the first or second heading. On each card are entered the name and occupation of the applicant for work, the name of his employer, and the duration of his employment, together with a report on his efficiency, while, on the cards appertaining to the second and third groups, particulars are also entered in regard to advances and refunds of travelling expenses. All applicants, with the exception of those registered for Government employment, must report monthly while unemployed, and if any applicant fail to do so, it is assumed that he is no longer in need of employment, and his card is removed from the live registrations. (b) *Victoria.*—Applicants for work, if residing in the metropolitan area, are required to apply personally, while those in country districts may apply in writing. Registration in the metropolitan area remains good for one month, and in country districts for three months, unless the applicant is engaged prior to the expiration of these periods. At the end of these respective periods re-registration is necessary. (c) *Queensland.*—Workers seeking employment are registered on cards, and a small card is given to the worker to shew that he is registered. The latter card must be renewed monthly, but in practice it is found that workers call at the agencies until a suitable place is found for them. (d) *South Australia.*—Each applicant for work receives a card, with his registration number, and is required to re-register each month. (e) *Western Australia.*—Applicants for work are registered once in each financial year. In each month an applicant calling for work is given a new card, but he retains the same registration number throughout the year. The date of renewal of the card each month is shewn in the register. (f) *Tasmania.*—The name of an applicant for work remains on the register either until employment has been found or it is known that the applicant has left Hobart.

(ii.) *Registration of Applications from Employers.*—In all the States, with the exception of Tasmania, applications from employers for workers are kept on the books until either filled or withdrawn. In South Australia and Western Australia, however, it is usual for an employer to give a time limit within which the vacancy can be filled. In Tasmania no list of applications from employers is kept, but communications are sent to Government departments or persons likely to require workers, whenever an application is made by a worker for employment.

(iii.) *Immigrants*.—The only States in which the Government Employment Bureaux deal systematically and comprehensively with the employment of immigrants are Victoria and Western Australia; in New South Wales, however, youths arriving in connection with the Dreadnought farm-training scheme are passed through the Bureau in that State. In the other States, the finding of employment for immigrants is not part of the regular work of the Labour Bureaux, although many immigrants not placed by the Immigration Agent are found employment through the Bureaux. In all the States, except Victoria, immigrants who obtain situations through the agency of the Labour Bureaux, are included in the statistical returns published herein. They are not included in the returns furnished by the Victorian Bureau, as they are regarded as not coming under the ordinary return of unemployed. Details as to the proportion which immigrants bear to the total number of persons who are found situations through the Labour Bureaux are not available, except for Western Australia, where about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the whole number of those who obtain employment through the Bureau are immigrants.

(iv.) *Labour for Government and Public Works*. (a)—*New South Wales*.—Men required by the Department of Public Works and Government Departments are generally supplied by the Labour Bureau. (b) *Victoria*.—Casual labourers, both skilled and unskilled, are engaged through the Bureau for the Railway, Public Works, and other Government Departments. The approximate average percentage of persons engaged for such works is about 80 per cent. of the total number of engagements. (c) *Queensland*.—Practically the only Government employment which is secured through the Labour Bureau is on Railway Construction Works, which are carried out by day labour. (d) *South Australia*.—All labour, skilled or otherwise, required by the State Departments, is provided by the Labour Bureau. Approximately 85 per cent. of the positions filled are on Government works. (e) *Western Australia*.—The Public Works Department at times applies for workers, but the number engaged amounts to only about 8 per cent. of the whole. (f) *Tasmania*.—No special arrangement is made for Government work, but men are placed from time to time with the Public Works Department.

(v.) *Domestic Servants and Other Female Workers*.—In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia domestic servants and other female workers are dealt with, but not in South Australia. In Victoria, although immigrant domestic servants are dealt with, they are not included in the return. In Tasmania the Bureau does not ordinarily deal with female applicants for work, but it is occasionally able to place them.

(vi.) *Assistance by means of Advances of Travelling Expenses, etc., to Workers engaged through the Bureaux*. (a)—*New South Wales*.—In the case of men proceeding to Government Works, rail or steamer tickets are granted in accordance with the various awards governing such employment. Where an award does not include fares for travelling, and in cases where workers go to private employment, railway and steamer fares are advanced if guaranteed by some responsible person. (b) *Victoria*.—Railway fares are advanced. (c) *Queensland*.—

Railway passes are granted at half rates, if the worker authorises his employer to deduct such half fare as a first charge upon his earnings; the balance of the fare is paid by the Department of Labour. Steamer and coach fares are only issued on the production of satisfactory written personal guarantees. (d) *South Australia*.—The fares of men engaged by the Government are advanced by the Labour Exchange, debited to the department concerned, and deducted from the wages of the men. If the work does not last for over two months the men are entitled to a refund of the amount deducted. Fares are advanced to workers going to private employment, on condition that an approved guarantee is given. (e) *Western Australia*.—The Bureau advances railway fares only. (f) *Tasmania*.—No provision exists for giving advances, but in necessitous cases special application is made for concession tickets.

(vi.) *Assistance by means of Advances of Travelling Expenses to Workers not engaged through the Bureaux.* (a)—*New South Wales*.—Railway and steamer tickets are advanced, provided the repayment thereof is guaranteed by the employer or some responsible person. Workers obtaining such advances are included in the returns. (b) *Victoria*.—Railway fares are advanced where circumstances justify it. Workers receiving such advances are not included in the returns. (c) *Queensland*.—Advances are made on terms similar to those for workers engaged through the Bureau, but the concession of half railway rates is not granted. Such workers are included in the returns. (d) *South Australia*.—Fares are advanced on a guarantee being given by an approved guarantor. Workers not engaged through the Bureau who receive advances are not included in the returns. (e) *Western Australia*.—Only railway fares are advanced to men engaged outside the Bureau, but not to men engaged through private registry offices. Men receiving advances are included in the returns. (f) *Tasmania*.—No provision exists for granting advances.

(viii.) *Other Functions of the Bureaux* (a)—*New South Wales*.—In this State there are 43 branches of the Labour Bureau in country towns. In addition to acting as an employment agency, the Bureau undertakes the following:—1, Provision of rabbit traps, tents, blankets, etc., on receipt of a satisfactory guarantee of repayment; 2, the management of an agricultural training farm for youths; 3, the management of a pig, poultry, vegetable and flower farm for destitute men; 4, provision of food to destitute families which have adult male wage-earner. The latter is offered work for three days at the Depot, where he is housed and fed and, on the conclusion of his three days' work, given an order for 7s. 6d. worth of goods. (b) *Victoria*.—Agencies of the Bureau are established at police stations in 63 country towns. (c) *Queensland*.—Every Clerk of Petty Sessions throughout the State is a labour agent, except in the larger towns, where a special officer is stationed. (d) *South Australia*.—Branches of the Labour Exchange are established throughout the State. Where labour is required for carrying out any public work, and more than the requisite number of suitable men present themselves, preference is given to married men with families. (e) *Western Australia*.—There are branches of the Labour Bureau in the more important country towns. Married men, if suitable, are given preference

over single men. (f) *Tasmania*.—At present the Labour Bureau has no branches, but probably the use of municipal offices in different centres will be included in the reorganising scheme which is being considered.

**2. Applications and Positions Filled in Each State.**—The following table shews the total number of applications for employment and from employers and the number of positions filled during the year 1913, from information furnished quarterly to this Bureau by the Employment Bureaux of the various States. It will be seen that the total number of applications for employment was 83,876, as against 40,172 applications by employers for workers, and 35,312 positions filled.

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different States, during the year 1913.**

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Notified during Year.	Total.	
New South Wales .. ..	157	9,693	9,850	43	7,669	7,712	*8,049
Victoria .. ..	1,706	30,030	31,736	100	7,464	7,564	7,287
Queensland .. ..	..	8,980	8,980	..	7,513	7,513	5,932
South Australia .. ..	479	16,443	16,922	..	6,050	6,050	6,050
Western Australia .. ..	178	15,953	16,131	278	10,847	11,125	7,794
Tasmania .. ..	..	237	237	..	208	208	200
COMMONWEALTH .. ..	2,520	81,356	83,876	421	39,751	40,172	35,312

\* Including persons who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution.

NOTE.—Any deductions which can be drawn from the above figures as to the relative state of the labour market in the several States are subject to certain limitations, inasmuch as the scope and functions of the Bureaux are by no means identical. (See Remarks in paragraph 1 hereof.)

The above figures shew that in each of the States the applications for employment through the free employment bureaux were in excess of the positions vacant, the surplus occurring mainly in Victoria, and to a less extent in South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland. The table in the next paragraph shews that the over-supply of labour was most marked among general labourers, railway and tramway services, and the building and engineering, metal works, etc., groups.

**3. Applications and Positions Filled in Various Industrial Groups.**—The following table furnishes particulars for the year 1913 of the operations of the Free Labour Bureaux, classified according to industrial groups:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different Industrial Occupations, 1913.

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Notified during Year.	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc. . . . .	57	973	1,030	..	304	304	269
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.* . . . .	468	6,767	7,235	..	1,153	1,153	1,114
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . . .	4	334	338	..	144	144	116
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots . . . . .	..	87	87	2	122	124	35
V. Books, Printing, Binding . . . . .	20	342	362	..	62	62	44
VI. Other Manufacturing . . . . .	11	145	156	..	39	39	36
VII. Building . . . . .	346	7,410	7,756	2	4,470	4,472	4,387
VIII. Mining . . . . .	2	844	846	..	969	969	738
IX. Rail and Tram Services† . . . . .	611	15,865	16,476	..	6,689	6,689	6,689
X. Other Land Transport . . . . .	10	402	412	..	96	96	88
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . . . .	16	157	173	..	29	29	23
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, Rural, etc.¶ . . . . .	84	9,145	9,229	201	8,894	9,095	7,816
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . . . .	67	4,974	5,041	212	5,332	5,544	2,947
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous § . . . . .	824	31,036	31,860	4	11,448	11,452	11,010
TOTAL . . . . .	2,520	81,356	83,876	421	39,751	40,172	35,312
		†	†				

\* Including railway and tramway workshops. † Excluding railway and tramway workshops, but including construction and maintenance of permanent way and works. ¶ Including horticultural, viticultural and gardening. § Excluding railway and tramway employees and labourers employed on railway and tramway construction and maintenance. ‡ Including 2875 applications, in New South Wales comprised in Groups VII., IX., and XIV., but not distributed specifically in each of these Groups. || Including persons in New South Wales who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution.

It will be seen that out of a total of 83,876 applicants for employment, 35,312, or 42 per cent., obtained positions, while there were 40,172 positions open, that is, 479 vacancies for every 1000 applicants. Of the 40,172 vacancies notified by employers, 35,312, or nearly 88 per cent., were filled. Attention has already been drawn to the fact that there is considerable diversity in the nature and scope of the work ordinarily carried out by the Bureaux in the various States. For example in the three States (viz., New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia) in which certain Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the number of applications for employment in some of the industrial groups is naturally large in comparison with the number in the same groups in the other three States. Thus, in Group IX. (Rail and Tram Services), practically all the positions filled were in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, only 12

engagements out of the total of 6689 having been in the other States. Again, practically the whole of the 2947 positions filled in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) were in the three States, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, only four having been filled in Victoria, seven in Tasmania, and none in South Australia. Of the positions filled in this group no less than 2358, or 80 per cent., were for female domestic workers, the whole of which were filled in Queensland and Western Australia. These are the only States which make special provisions for female domestics, while in the other States, with the exception of New South Wales, the services of the Labour Bureaux are not availed of to any considerable extent by either employers or employees for the class of labour. The New South Wales Labour Exchange, however, has, since the close of the year 1913, opened a women's branch.

**4. Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females.**—Of the total number of registrations for employment during the year, 80,366, or 95.8 per cent., were by males, and 3570, or 4.2 per cent., by females. Of the latter, 3425 were registered in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.), and of these 3126 were registered in Western Australia, and 299 in Queensland. Of the applications from employers, 35,228, or 87.7 per cent., were for males, and 4944, or 12.3 per cent., for females, and of the latter 413 were in Queensland and 4485 in Western Australia. During the year 32,936, or 93.3 per cent. of the positions filled were for males, and 2376, or 6.7 per cent., for females.

For every 1000 applications for employment from male workers, there were 438 vacancies and 410 positions filled, while for every 1000 applications from female workers there were as many as 1,409 vacancies, but only 677 positions filled. The following table gives particulars (for male and female workers separately) of the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled. Nearly the whole of the operations in connection with female labour were in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.):—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females, 1913.**

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Notified during Year.	Total.	
Males .. .. .	2,520	77,846	80,366	212	35,016	35,228	32,936
Females .. .. .	..	3,510	3,510	209	4,735	4,944	2,376
TOTAL .. .. .	2,520	81,356	83,876	421	39,751	40,172	35,312

SECTION XIII.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

1. **General.**—The following table shews the total number of immigrants, the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments, up to the end of the year 1906, and the number arriving in each year since that date:—

**Commonwealth.**—Number of Assisted, Selected, or Nominated Immigrants to third quarter of Year 1914.

Particulars.	To end of 1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914. 9 mths.	Total.
No. of Immigrants ..	653,698	6,367	9,820	16,781	39,796	46,712	37,445	16,890	827,509

During the six years 1908 to 1913, inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 26,155 per annum. During the year 1913 a total number of 37,445 arrived, as against 46,712 for the preceding year, a reduction of nearly 20 per cent.

2. **Number of Assisted Immigrants arriving in each State, 1913.**—The following table shews the number of selected and nominated immigrants arriving in each State during the year 1913:—

**Assisted Immigrants.**—Number Arriving in each State, 1913.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Selected ..	1,528	7,139	289	446	2,184	..	11,586
Nominated ..	8,332	5,007	4,468	2,313	5,524	215	25,859
TOTAL	9,860	12,146	4,757	2,759	7,708	215	37,445

During the year 1912, the total number of selected immigrants arriving in the Commonwealth was 16,230, and of nominated immigrants 30,482, hence the 1913 figures for the former shew a reduction of 29 per cent., and for the latter of 15 per cent.

3. **Number of Assisted Immigrants, Classified in Industrial Groups, 1913.**—In the following table particulars are given of selected and nominated immigrants of each sex, classified according to industrial groups, dependants being specified separately:—

## Assisted Immigrants.—Classified according to Sex and Industrial Group, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	SELECTED.			NOMINATED.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . . . .	92	..	92	238	..	238
II. Engineering, Metals, etc. . . .	327	..	327	610	13	623
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	124	14	138	217	29	246
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	139	32	171	186	402	588
V. Books, Printing, Binding, etc. .	62	2	64	96	9	105
VI. Other Manufacturing . . . . .	56	9	65	216	69	285
VII. Building . . . . .	161	..	161	697	1	698
VIII. Mining . . . . .	56	..	56	214	..	214
IX. Rail and Tramway Transport . .	45	..	45	117	..	117
X. Other Land Transport . . . . .	113	..	113	151	..	151
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. .	17	..	17	21	..	21
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc. .	4,345	19	4,364	966	12	978
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . . .	107	2,318	2,425	67	1,680	1,747
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous	1,109	9	1,118	1,500	229	1,729
Dependants, Adults . . . . .	173	889	1,062	637	6,795	7,432
,, Children under 12 years . .	642	726	1,368	5,214	5,473	10,687
TOTAL . . . . .	7,568	4,018	11,586	11,147	14,712	25,859

It will be seen that of the total number (37,445) of assisted immigrants, no fewer than 20,549, or nearly 55 per cent., were dependants, leaving a balance of 16,896 adult workers, of whom 6753 were selected males, 2403 selected females, 5296 nominated males, and 2444 nominated females. Of the selected males 4345, or 64 per cent., were in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.), and 1109, or 16 per cent., in Group XIV. (General Labour, etc.), the balance being distributed over the other groups. The number of selected females in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) was 2318, or 96 per cent., of the whole number of selected female workers. Of the nominated male workers the greatest number (1500, or 28 per cent.) were in Group XIV. (General and Miscellaneous), while 966, or 18 per cent., were in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.). Of the nominated female workers 1680, or nearly 69 per cent., were in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.), the only other groups containing any considerable number being IV. (Clothing, etc.), with 402, or 16 per cent., and XIV. (General and Miscellaneous), with 229, or 9 per cent.

## SECTION XIV.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

1. **Scope of Investigation.**—It has been found impracticable at the present stage to extend the scope of these investigations to all industrial accidents sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and the particulars given in this section relate only to such accidents as are reported to various State authorities under the provisions of Acts relating to factories, mines, boilers, scaffolding and lifts. Since statutory provisions do not exist in all the States for the reporting of accidents of the nature indicated, and even in those States in which such provisions exist they do not in all cases extend to the whole State, the following tabular statement has been compiled in order to shew the localities to which these provisions apply in the several States:—

**Industrial Accidents.—Localities in each State to which Statutory Provisions relating to the Reporting of Accidents apply.**

STATE.	COMPULSORY REPORTING OF ACCIDENTS—				
	In Factories.	In Mines.	Other Machinery and Boilers.	Scaffolding.	Lifts.
N.S.W.	Metropolitan, Newcastle, Western, Goulburn, Albury and Broken Hill Districts.	(Applies to all Miners coming under Provisions of Miners' Accident Relief Act—about 30,000 out of 37,000 Miners included).	*	Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts.	Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts.
Victoria	Whole State.	Whole State.	Boilers, Whole State. Machinery, no provision.	*	Whole State.
Queensland	Metropolitan and 12 <sup>2</sup> other proclaimed towns.	Whole State.	Whole State.	Whole State.	*
S. Australia	Metropolitan Area.	Whole State.	Boilers, Whole State. Machinery, no provision.	Metropolitan Area.	Metropolitan Area.
W. Australia	Central and South Western Divisions.	Whole State.	Same as Factories.	*	*
Tasmania	Whole State.	Whole State.	Northern, North-Eastern, North-Western, Western and Southern Districts.	*	*

\* No provision for compulsory reporting of accidents.

Arrangements are being made to extend the investigation on a more comprehensive basis by the collection of periodic returns in regard to accidents coming with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts in the various States.

**2. Number of Accidents Reported in each State during the year 1913.**—The following table shews the number of fatal accidents, and of accidents causing incapacitation for work for over 14 days, in each State under the Acts referred to in the preceding paragraph:—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in each State during 1913.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with
No. of Fatal Accidents	82	24	33	5	34	*7	185
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 Days	3,427	308	286	117	813	79	5,030

\* Figure amended since publication of Labour Bulletin, No. 4.

It will be seen that the largest number of accidents—both fatal and other—occurred in New South Wales; 44 per cent. of the fatal, and 68 per cent. of the non-fatal accidents having taken place in that State.

**3. Number of Accidents Reported in each Industrial Group during the year 1913.**—The following table gives similar particulars regarding accidents in various industrial groups:—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in various Industrial Groups during the Year 1913.**

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitated for over 14 days.	Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitated for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	14	242	VII. Building and Scaffolding ..	5	31
II. Engineering, etc. ..	5	251	VIII. Mining ..	131	4,045
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	8	129	IX. Lifts ..	8	12
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	1	51	X. Miscellaneous ..	2	3
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1	122			
VI. Other Manufacturing	10	144	TOTAL .. ..	185	5,030

The largest number of accidents occurred in the mining industry, which was responsible for 131, or 71 per cent., of the fatal, and 4045, or 80 per cent. of the non-fatal accidents.

**4. Mining Accidents.—Sources of Information.**—The particulars regarding mining accidents in the different States are obtained from various sources, a brief summary of which follows:—(a) *New South Wales*.—Returns of all accidents to persons employed in or about mines subject to the Miners' Relief Act are furnished by the Secretary of the Miners' Accident Relief Board. The Chief Inspector of Factories also furnishes returns of accidents occurring in smelting works (other than those directly connected with mines), which are registered as factories. (b) *Victoria*.—Returns of accidents are furnished by the Mines Department, with the exception of those occurring in a few metallurgical works, which are registered as factories, and are under the jurisdiction of the Inspector of Factories. (c) *Queensland*.—In this State returns are furnished by the Chief Inspector of Mines. (d) *South Australia*.—All particulars as to accidents in and about mines are furnished by the Chief Registrar of Mines. (e) *Western Australia*.—The State Mining Engineer sends particulars, and in cases of accidents occurring with machinery or boilers, the Chief Inspector of Machinery also furnishes returns. (f) *Tasmania*.—All information is obtained from the Chief Inspector of Mines.

**5. Classification of Mining Accidents.**—In the following tables are given particulars of mining accidents occurring in each State during 1913, shewing in which class of mining, metalliferous or coal, they occurred, also the causes of such accidents:—

## Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes in each State, 1913.\*

## A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth
(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosions ..	10	1	2		1	..	14
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	14	4	4	2	9	..	33
"    "    Falling down							
Shafts, etc. ..	4	..	2	..	5	..	11
Other Accidents .. .. .	4	3	3	..	7	1	18
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in							
Motion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Other Accidents .. .. .	7	1	1	..	4	2	15
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing,							
Smelting and other Metallurgical							
Works, etc.— .. .. .	6	..	3	..	4	1	14
(b) COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions							
(Fire Damp, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives							
(Dynamite, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	9	1	..	..	..	..	10
Other Accidents .. .. .	3	..	1	..	..	..	4
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in							
Motion .. .. .	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Other Accidents .. .. .	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
TOTAL .. .. .	64	11	17	2	31	6	131

## B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 Days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth
(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosions ..	7	7	2	1	18	..	35
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	81	11	20	3	63	4	182
"    "    Falling Down							
Shafts, etc. ..	23	3	..	2	2	6	36
Other Accidents .. .. .	562	24	25	..	387	20	1,018
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in							
Motion .. .. .	33	3	1	1	36	1	75
Other Accidents .. .. .	266	6	13	1	117	23	426
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing,							
Smelting and other Metallurgical							
Works, etc. .. .. .	37	6	66	..	68	8	185
(b) COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions							
(Fire Damp, etc.) .. .. .	1	..	..	..	9	..	10
Accidents caused by Explosives							
(Dynamite, etc.) .. .. .	6	1	1	..	3	..	11
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	369	19	17	..	9	..	414
Other Accidents .. .. .	1,225	21	16	..	36	1	1,299
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in							
Motion .. .. .	11	1	3	..	13	..	28
Other Accidents .. .. .	296	8	5	..	17	..	326
TOTAL .. .. .	2,917	110	169	8	778	63	4,045

\* The figures relating to Mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the Mines Departments of the various States, the discrepancies being due partly to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the fact that there is apparently lack of uniformity in the nature of the non-fatal accidents reported to, and by, the various authorities.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that 108 of the fatal, and 1957 of the non-fatal accidents occurred in connection with metalliferous mining, as against 23 fatal and 2088 non-fatal accidents in connection with coal mining. The number of accidents occurring below ground was considerably larger than that occurring above ground, the respective figures being 90 fatal, and 3005 non-fatal, accidents below ground, and 41 fatal and 1040 non-fatal accidents above ground.

#### 6. Number of Accidents per 1000 Persons Employed in Mining.—

In the following table particulars are given for the year 1913 of the number of persons who met with accidents per 1000 persons employed.

Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1913.

STATE.	FATAL ACCIDENTS.		NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.		ALL ACCIDENTS.	
	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
New South Wales ..	2.26	1.00	50.67	100.60	1.64	75.03
Victoria .. ..	0.73	2.18	4.88	36.31	0.87	8.05
Queensland .. ..	1.49	0.86	12.62	18.01	1.37	13.64
South Australia ..	0.34	..	1.35	..	0.34	1.35
Western Australia ..	2.18	..	48.58	155.63	2.10	52.64
Tasmania .. ..	1.02	..	10.62	7.35	0.92	10.31
COMMONWEALTH ..	1.57	1.07	28.46	89.34	1.43	43.84

### SECTION XV.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STATISTICS.

1. **General.**—The particulars given in this section embody the most recent information available for various countries in regard to—(i) Trade Unionism, (ii.) Unemployment, (iii.) Price-indexes, and (iv.) Industrial Disputes. As will appear from the following paragraphs, any comparisons which can be made between the various countries are subject to certain limitations, inasmuch as there is ordinarily a considerable lack of uniformity in the methods adopted for collection, and in the field covered by the returns. It is now becoming more widely recognised that in certain questions of this nature—such for example as variations in prices and unemployment—underlying causes and events in one country are reflected in other countries, and that these questions can be studied adequately only on an international basis. Hence it follows that a greater degree of co-ordination in these matters is necessary before any wholly satisfactory examination can be made as to industrial activity and economic conditions, either relative or absolute. In this connection the efforts of the International Unemployment Association and the proposals for an International Commission to investigate the question of prices and cost of living may be mentioned.

2. **Trade Unions.**—In the absence of any comprehensive definition applicable to all countries as to what constitutes a trade union, the principle has been followed, as far as possible, of including in the subjoined table all such associations of work-people as correspond to trade unions in the Australian meaning of the term. It should, however, be understood that the types of organisations included in the table differ considerably in various countries. Thus the Austrian unions include a large number of associations conducted primarily for educational purposes, while the German and Belgian unions comprise bodies organised in close connection with the Catholic Church, though performing trade union functions as well. During recent years a considerable impetus has been given to the trade union movement in Europe by the holding of international congresses and the establishment of a permanent International Secretariat at Berlin. Further information as to trade-unionism in certain European countries and as to the laws of association of these bodies may be found in the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics published by the Board of Trade, London (Cd. 5415), 1911.

The following table shews the membership of trade unions in various countries for the year 1912. The number of trade unionists per 1000 inhabitants in each country is also shewn.

**Trade Unions.—Total Membership and Number of Members per 1000 Inhabitants, 1912.**

Country.	Total Membership in thousands.	Population in thousands.	No. of Members per 1000 Inhabitants.	Country.	Total Membership in thousands.	Population in thousands.	No. of Members per 1000 Inhabitants.
	(000)	(000)			(000)	(000)	
Australia† ..	433	4,833	89	Holland ..	189	6,114	31..
Austria (including Croatia & Slavonia) ..	704	28,879	24	Hungary ..	112	21,135	5
Belgium ..	214	7,571	28	Italy ..	860	34,671*	25
Bosnia and Herzegovina	*6	1,962	3	New Zealand	61	1,097	56
Bulgaria ..	*29	4,338*	7	Norway ..	61	2,439	25
Canada ..	160	7,205*	22	Roumania ..	*6	7,230	1
Denmark ..	139	2,775*	50	Servia ..	*8	2,911†	3
Finland ..	21	3,140	7	Spain ..	*80	19,550	4
France ..	1,499	39,660	38	Sweden ..	123	5,604	22
Germany ..	4,275	65,426*	65	Switzerland ..	127	3,781*	34
				United K'gdom	3,246	45,653	71
				United States	2,390	95,411	25
				Total ..	14,743	411,385	36

\* 1911 Figures.

† 1910 Figures.

‡ At the end of the year 1913 the total membership was 497,925. See page 7 hereinbefore.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that as regards *actual* numbers of trade unionists Germany comes first, followed in the order named by the United Kingdom, the United States, and France. As regards *relative* numbers (per 1000 inhabitants) Australia has by far the largest proportion, followed by the United Kingdom, Germany, New Zealand, Denmark, and France.

3. **Unemployment.**—While trade union unemployed percentages are collected in a number of countries, owing to the lack of uniformity in regard to methods of collection and presentation, the results cannot be *directly* used for the purpose of comparing the state of employment in different countries. Some of the statistical objections to such comparisons may be summarised as follows\* :—

(i.) The disproportionate manner in which the various trades are represented. For example, in some countries specially large representation is given to trades which are characterised by violent fluctuations in employment.

(ii.) In some countries the returns are, and in others they are not, confined to unions paying unemployment benefit.

(iii.) Where the returns are so confined, they are not free from the liability to understate the number unemployed, by the exclusion of those who have either not qualified for, or who have run out of, benefit.

(iv.) The percentages of unemployment are materially affected by the age distribution of persons included.

Notwithstanding these objections to *direct* international comparisons of unemployment, it is stated in the report referred to above that "... the movements of each set of figures over a period of time furnish a fairly good indication of the fluctuation of employment in each country, any imperfections in the records being of a more or less constant character."

In order to shew the relative increase or decrease in unemployment from year to year in various countries the following table has been prepared. It must, however, be borne in mind that, for the reasons already indicated, direct comparisons as to actual percentages unemployed at any given time cannot be made between the various countries.

**Percentage of Numbers of Trade Unionists Returned as Unemployed, 1906 to 1913.**

(Results not comparable for various Countries. See above.)

Country.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Australia ..	6.7	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	4.7	5.5	5.3
Belgium ..	1.8	2.0	5.9	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.7
Denmark ..	6.1	6.8	11.0	13.3	11.3	9.1	7.3	7.2
France ...	8.4	7.6	9.6	8.1	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.2
Germany* ..	1.1	1.6	2.9	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.9
Great Britain*	3.6	3.7	7.8	7.7	4.7	3.0	3.2	2.1
Holland ..	§	§	§	§	§	2.7	4.2	5.1
Norway ..	3.2	2.5	3.6	5.0	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.9
Sweden ...	§	§	§	§	§	§	5.4	4.5
U.S.A., N. York	6.8	13.6	28.0	14.9	13.7	5.5	16.6	17.8
U.S.A.								
Massachusetts	§	§	12.1	5.6	5.5	5.4	4.5	6.5

\* Returns relate solely to unions paying unemployed benefit. § Not available.

NOTE.—Although these percentages are not directly comparable (for reasons already indicated), as between the several countries, the variations are informative.

\* See "Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics," Board of Trade, London; (Cd. 5415). 1911.

The above figures disclose the fact that there was a general similarity between the trend of unemployment in the various countries. During the four or five years, up to 1912, the percentages of unemployed have uniformly decreased, while in 1908-9, following on the financial crisis in America, unemployment was higher in all countries than during any other year in the period under review. The percentage of unemployment in 1913 was higher in seven countries and lower in four than in 1912. Of the European countries there were increases in Belgium, Germany, Holland, and Norway, and decreases in the United Kingdom, France, and Sweden, while in Denmark the percentage of unemployment remained practically stationary. In Australia and the United States the unemployment was greater in 1913 than in 1912.

**4. Strikes and Lockouts.**—The statistics of trade disputes given in this paragraph are summarised from reports issued by Government Labour Bureaux, but there is considerable difference in the methods adopted for the collection of these statistics. On the Continent of Europe they embrace all disputes, irrespective of their extent, except in the case of Austria, where disputes affecting fewer than ten persons are disregarded. In Canada all disputes affecting less than six employees or lasting less than twenty-four hours are excluded. In Massachusetts strikes lasting less than one day are omitted. In Australia and the United Kingdom, however, the method has been adopted of excluding disputes involving fewer than ten persons, or lasting less than one day, unless their aggregate duration exceeds 100 working days. It has been found that the exclusion of such disputes does not materially affect the results shewing the total number of working days and the total amount of wages lost, while their inclusion would greatly increase the labour involved in the collection of the statistics. Similarly, there is a great diversity in the methods adopted in the various countries for determining the number of persons affected by a dispute. It is obvious that to the extent to which that diversity prevails the estimates of the aggregate amount of time lost will be affected. The different methods, both of collecting and presenting the statistics of disputes, make it impossible to draw safe conclusions as to the frequency of strikes and lockouts in different countries. The fact most essential to any useful international comparison of statistics of trade disputes is the aggregate number of working days lost, but, unfortunately, on this point the information is very incomplete. The following table shews, however, the number of strikes and lockouts and the number of persons returned as being affected thereby in different countries for the years 1906 to 1913. The collection of these statistics for the Commonwealth was only begun as from the 1st January, 1913.

**Industrial Disputes in various Countries, 1906 to 1913.**

(NOTE.—For reasons indicated above, direct comparisons between the several Countries cannot be made.)

Country.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<b>Number of Disputes.</b>								
Australia ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	208
Austria ..	1,133	1,112	756	609	676	728	801	\$
Belgium ..	212	224	108	123	110	162	206	167
Canada ..	138	146	66	68	81	98	150	113
Chili ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	17
Denmark ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	64	\$
France ..	1,309	1,275	1,073	1,025	1,502	1,487	1,120	1,058
Germany ..	3,626	2,512	1,524	1,652	3,228	2,798	2,834	2,464
United Kingdom ..	486	601	399	436	531	903	857	1,462
Holland ..	181	154	135	180	147	217	283	412
Italy ..	1,649	2,268	1,674	1,071	1,109	1,107	914	772
Spain ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	311	333
Sweden ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	116	116
U.S.A., N. York	\$	\$	146	179	276	187	184	268
U.S.A., Massachusetts	213	236	98	183	242	222	294	\$

**Number of Workers Affected (,000 omitted).**

Australia ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	50
Austria ..	222	191	88	80	75	128	145	\$
Belgium ..	49	61	17	15	27	57	77	29
Canada ..	\$	\$	26	18	20	29	41	39
Chili ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	11
Denmark ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	4	\$
France ..	438	198	99	167	281	171	268	172
Germany ..	349	274	112	120	370	356	492	322
United Kingdom ..	158	101	224	170	385	962	1,463	677
Holland ..	19	15	7	6	4	21	22	28
Italy ..	382	581	324	189	196	253	144	216
Spain ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	23	41
Sweden ..	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	10	9
U.S.A., N. York	\$	\$	19	106	200	76	92	304
U.S.A., Massachusetts	27	28	23	22	27	17	95	\$

§ Not available.

5. **Prices and Cost of Living in various Countries.**—(i.) *Wholesale Prices.*—In several of the more important countries of the world, index-numbers have been computed on some system for a number of years. It is, therefore, possible to make some comparisons between the course of prices in Australia and other countries, but such comparisons are subject, however, to certain qualifications, inasmuch as there is no uniformity either in the list of commodities included or in the methods adopted for the collection of the data. Moreover, the methods and technique adopted in the computation of the index-numbers in other countries are ordinarily far from satisfactory, and the results obtained are of limited accuracy, and are not reversible. This lack of reversibility becomes of special importance when it is desired to compare the various index-numbers by taking a common period as the base period

throughout, as in the present case. For the index-numbers in different countries being originally computed with various periods or years as base, their reduction to a common period or year as base does not give the same results as would have been obtained had they been originally computed with the common period as base.

In spite of the foregoing objections, the index-numbers computed for the various countries may, for the most part, be taken as *roughly* indicating the general trend of prices and the general relative price levels at different periods. At any point they may really be subject to appreciable correction compared with the results which would have been obtained if deduced from properly weighted data.\*

In the following table prices index-numbers are shewn for the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, the United States, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. These index-numbers have in each case been computed with the year 1901 as base (= 1000). In making any comparisons between the results it must, of course, be understood that the figures do not in any way shew the relative prices in different countries, but that they merely exhibit the fluctuations in price-level, taking the prices in 1901 as base (= 1000) in each country separately.

**Index-Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Australia and other Countries, 1901 to 1913  
with Prices in 1901 as Base (= 1000).**

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			France.		Germany.		Hol-land.	Italy.	United States.	Can-ada.	Aus-tralia.
Index No...	Board of Trade.	Economist.	Sauerbeck and Statist.	Statistique Generale.	Reforme Economique.	Schmitz.	Vossische Zeitung.	Contract Prices.	Contract State Institutions.	Bureau of Labour.	Department of Labour.	Bureau of Census and Statistics.
No. of Items.	45	22	39	45	48	29	39	9	13	236	272	92
1901 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1902 ..	997	916	985	986	981	990	975	985	983	1,040	1,019	1,079
1903 ..	1,002	942	985	1,005	991	1,005	1,022	972	986	1,046	1,032	1,077
1904 ..	1,016	1,033	1,000	990	991	1,001	1,061	1,071	968	1,042	1,040	914
1905 ..	1,009	1,005	1,029	1,034	999	1,033	1,106	1,058	982	1,068	1,063	934
1906 ..	1,042	1,102	1,099	1,090	1,094	1,119	1,162	1,073	989	1,129	1,121	973
1907 ..	1,096	1,175	1,143	1,145	1,162	1,235	1,230	1,034	1,015	1,193	1,179	1,048
1908 ..	1,064	1,086	1,042	1,059	1,047	1,127	1,138	1,122	1,039	1,131	1,129	1,145
1909 ..	1,076	1,033	1,057	1,065	1,066	1,115	1,127	1,114	1,092	1,165	1,132	1,020
1910 ..	1,126	1,124	1,114	1,139	1,124	1,134	1,160	1,126	1,115	1,213	1,161	1,030
1911 ..	1,131	1,182	1,143	1,189	1,181	1,188	1,229	1,176	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,027
1912 ..	1,188	1,229	1,214	1,231	1,228	1,302	1,342	1,173	1,215	1,231	1,256	1,203
1913 ..	1,205	1,285	1,214	1,214	1,203	*	*	1,160	*	1,245	1,267	1,117

\* Not available.

Since 1901, there has been a marked increase in prices in all the countries for which index-numbers are available. Of those countries for which particulars are available for 1913, the increase compared with 1901 is greatest in Canada (26.7 per cent.), followed in the order named by the United States of America (24.5 per cent.), United Kingdom (23.5 per cent.), France (20.8 per cent.), Holland (16.0 per cent.) and Australia (11.7 per cent.). The latest particulars available for Germany and Italy refer to the year 1912. The increase in that year compared with 1901 was 32.2 per cent. in Germany, and 21.5 per cent. in Italy. In all the countries except Holland, the index-numbers for

\* It was not practicable to attempt a computation on fresh lines of the whole of the data.

the latest year available—1912 or 1913, as the case may be, shew increases on those for 1911. In Germany there was an increase of 9.4 per cent. and in Italy of 2.1 per cent. in 1912 compared with 1911. The increase in 1913 compared with 1911 was 8.8 per cent. in Australia, 7.1 per cent. in the United Kingdom, 6.4 per cent. in Canada, 4.6 per cent. in the United States and 2.0 per cent. in France. The index-number for Holland in 1913 was 1.4 per cent. less than in 1911.

(ii.) *Retail Prices.*—The rise in the general level of prices and in cost of living in recent years appears to have been world-wide. What has been said with regard to uniformity and methods adopted in the computation of wholesale price index-numbers applies with equal weight to retail price index-numbers in other countries. In several of the more important countries of the world index-numbers have been computed to shew the variation in the retail prices of various articles of food. These index-numbers are shewn in the following table:—

**Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Australia and other Countries, 1901 to 1913, with Prices in 1901 as Base (= 1000).**

Particulars.	United Kingdom.	Austria (Vienna).	Belgium.	France.	Germany	Holland	United States.	Australia.
Index No.	Board of Trade.	Board of Trade (U.K.).	Board of Trade (U.K.).	Department of Labour.	Calwer.	Dutch Bureau of Statistics.	Bureau of Labour.	Bureau of Census and Statistics.
No. of Items.	45	16	11	23	16	29	15	46
1901 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1902 ..	1,005	996	1,009	956	1,009	1,000	1,055	1,086
1903 ..	1,024	1,017	1,118	982	1,029	1,009	1,057	1,048
1904 ..	1,020	1,059	1,078	992	1,037	1,020	1,071	951
1905 ..	1,024	1,081	1,086	970	1,076	1,000	1,072	1,014
1906 ..	1,015	1,132	1,108	953	1,119	1,009	1,108	1,008
1907 ..	1,046	1,134	1,137	1,001	1,102	1,041	1,159	983
1908 ..	1,070	1,181	1,150	1,023	1,110	1,080	1,186	1,061
1909 ..	1,071	1,202	1,191	1,006	1,131	1,091	1,264	1,035
1910 ..	1,089	1,264	1,211	1,043	1,141	1,141	1,419	1,034
1911 ..	1,089	1,280	1,271	1,168	1,131	1,161	1,318	1,029
1912 ..	1,141	1,353	1,314	1,155	1,224	1,202	1,420	1,162
1913 ..	1,143	*	*	*	*	1,151	1,506	1,127

\* Not available.

Index-numbers shewing the variation in retail prices of food are available for 1913 for the United Kingdom, Holland, the United States and Australia, and in addition for 1912 for Austria, Belgium, France and Germany. The increase in 1913 compared with 1901 is greatest in the United States (50.6 per cent.), followed in the order named by Holland (15.1 per cent.), the United Kingdom (14.3 per cent.) and Australia (12.7 per cent.). The increase in 1912 compared with 1901 in those countries for which the 1912 index-number is the latest available is as follows:—Austria 35.3 per cent., Belgium 31.4 per cent., Germany 22.4 per cent. and France 15.5 per cent. The index-numbers for 1912 shew an increase on 1911 for all countries except France. The increase is greatest in Australia, 12.9 per cent., and least in Belgium, 3.4 per cent. The index-number for France is 1.1 per cent. lower in 1912 than in 1911. The index-number for 1913 is higher than for 1912 in the United States and United Kingdom, and lower in Australia and Holland.

## APPENDIX I.

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1913.

Particulars.	Bread	Flour	Tea	Coffee	Sugar	Rice	Sago	Jam	Oat-meal	Rais-ins	Cur-rants	Starch		
	2 lbs.	25 lbs.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.		
	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
N. S. WALES														
Sydney ..	3.5	2 10	6 1	4 6	1 6	7 2	2 8	3 0	2 8	4 7	2 9	6 5	7 2	5 7
Newcastle	3.2	2 10	5 1	5 6	1 5	8 3	3 0	3 3	3 1	4 7	2 9	7 3	7 5	5 9
Broken Hill	3.5	3 3	1 1	6 1	1 7	9 3	3 3	4 2	4 0	4 7	3 5	7 2	7 4	7 1
Goulburn ..	3.4	2 9	2 1	6 0	1 6	7 3	3 0	3 2	3 5	4 9	3 1	7 8	7 5	6 2
Bathurst ..	3.5	2 6	1 1	6 0	1 6	7 3	2 9	3 0	3 1	5 0	3 1	7 1	7 5	6 2
Weighted Aver.	3.5	2 10	7 1	4 8	1 6	7 3	2 8	3 1	2 9	4 7	2 9	6 6	7 2	5 8
VICTORIA														
Melbourne	3.1	2 7	5 1	2 8	1 6	7 3	2 6	2 8	2 6	4 1	2 4	6 4	6 8	5 4
Ballarat ..	3.1	2 7	5 1	3 0	1 6	0 3	3 0	2 8	2 7	3 7	2 5	6 0	6 7	6 0
Bendigo ..	3.5	2 6	4 1	2 2	1 6	3 3	3 1	2 9	2 9	3 8	2 7	5 6	6 8	5 5
Geelong ..	3.5	2 9	0 1	2 4	1 5	7 3	3 0	3 0	2 8	3 8	2 5	6 2	7 0	5 4
Warrnambool	3.5	2 8	6 1	3 2	1 6	0 3	2 9	2 9	2 7	4 0	2 5	6 0	6 8	6 1
Weighted Aver.	3.1	2 7	5 1	2 8	1 6	6 6	2 7	2 8	2 6	4 0	2 5	6 3	6 8	5 4
QUEENSLAND														
Brisbane ..	3.5	3 1	2 1	5 1	1 7	7 7	2 9	2 6	2 4	4 2	2 5	6 6	7 3	5 6
Toowoomba	3.4	2 11	8 1	6 0	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 2	3 0	7 2	7 4	6 0
Rockhampt'n	3.6	2 11	9 1	6 0	1 7	3 3	2 7	2 8	2 8	4 5	2 8	6 3	7 1	6 0
Charters Towers	4.5	3 4	3 1	7 5	1 8	4 3	3 2	3 3	3 5	5 1	3 0	6 8	7 7	6 7
Warwick ..	3.8	3 2	1 1	5 6	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 0	3 2	5 0	3 0	8 1	7 5	6 2
Weighted Aver.	3.6	3 1	2 1	5 5	1 7	5 5	2 9	2 7	2 6	4 4	2 7	6 7	7 3	5 8
S. AUSTRALIA														
Adelaide ..	3.5	2 10	0 1	4 8	1 7	0 3	2 7	3 4	3 0	3 6	2 7	6 5	6 4	5 6
Kadina ..	3.5	2 5	7 1	3 6	1 6	3 3	2 8	3 1	3 1	3 8	3 0	6 7	6 5	5 9
Port Pirie	3.0	2 11	0 1	6 0	1 8	2 3	3 0	3 6	3 5	4 0	3 0	7 3	7 4	6 2
Mt. Gambier	3.1	2 11	5 1	4 0	1 9	0 3	2 9	2 9	2 6	3 9	2 6	6 7	6 5	6 0
Petersburg	3.5	2 11	1 1	5 5	1 7	6 6	3 0	3 5	3 0	4 4	3 0	7 5	6 7	6 4
Weighted Aver.	3.5	2 9	8 1	4 8	1 7	1 1	2 7	3 3	3 0	3 6	2 8	6 5	6 5	5 7
W. AUSTRALIA														
Perth ..	3.5	2 8	2 1	3 8	1 7	6 6	2 8	2 8	2 8	4 3	2 6	6 7	6 8	5 9
Kalgoorlie	5.0	3 3	4 1	7 7	1 10	3 3	3 9	4 0	4 0	5 7	3 4	9 5	8 3	7 0
Mid. Junction	3.5	2 9	6 1	3 6	1 6	0 3	2 8	3 0	3 0	4 3	2 9	5 9	7 4	6 0
Bunbury ..	3.6	2 9	9 1	3 9	1 6	0 3	2 9	3 0	3 0	4 5	3 0	7 2	7 7	6 1
Geraldton	3.7	2 10	4 1	6 0	1 3	8 3	3 3	3 1	3 7	4 7	3 1	8 3	8 3	6 0
Weighted Aver.	3.8	2 9	8 1	4 6	1 8	0 3	3 1	3 1	3 1	4 6	2 8	7 3	7 2	6 1
TASMANIA														
Hobart ..	3.5	3 0	4 1	3 6	1 5	9 3	2 8	2 9	3 1	4 4	2 6	6 5	7 4	6 0
Launceston	3.0	2 7	1 1	2 5	1 5	4 3	2 5	2 8	2 6	4 0	2 2	6 2	6 9	5 6
Zeelan ..	4.0	2 11	0 1	3 9	1 5	9 3	2 9	3 0	3 1	4 4	2 8	6 6	7 3	5 8
Beaconsfield	3.5	2 10	1 1	3 7	1 6	0 3	2 9	3 0	3 2	4 3	2 7	7 5	7 0	5 9
Queenstown	4.0	3 0	9 1	5 9	1 4	6 6	3 0	3 0	3 1	4 1	2 7	7 0	7 7	6 0
Weighted Aver.	3.4	2 10	6 1	3 4	1 5	7 3	2 7	2 9	2 9	4 3	2 5	6 5	7 2	5 9
Commonwealth														
Weighted Aver.	3.4	2 9	7 1	4 1	1 6	8 3	2 8	3 0	2 8	4 3	2 7	6 6	7 0	5 7

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1913—contd.

Particulars.	Blue.	Candles	Soap	Pota- toes.	Onions	Kero- sene	Milk	Butter	Cheese	Eggs	Bacon Middle	Bacon Should- er.
	dz. sq.	per lb.	per lb.	14 lbs.	per lb.	gallon	quart	per lb.	per lb.	per dz	per lb.	per lb.
N.S. WALES	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.
Sydney ..	8.7	6.9	3.2 1 3.4	1.5 1 0.8	5.2 1 1.8	9.8 1 8.0	1 1.0	8.7				
Newcastle ..	10.2	7.2	3.6 1 3.3	1.6 1 2.5	5.0 1 1.7	9.9 1 8.0	1 0.6	11.3				
Broken Hill ..	11.2	8.5	3.3 1 5.9	2.1 1 9.6	6.3 1 6.2	11.9 1 5.2	1 2.5	1 0.0				
Goulburn ..	11.0	6.5	3.5 1 1.0	2.1 1 3.7	5.3 1 1.5	11.1 1 6.1	1 0.3	9.5				
Bathurst ..	11.7	7.1	3.4 0 11.3	1.7 1 4.7	4.1 1 2.0	10.4 1 6.5	1 1.2	9.9				
Weighted Aver.	9.1	7.0	3.2 1 3.4	1.6 1 1.4	5.2 1 2.0	9.9 1 7.8	1 1.0	9.1				
VICTORIA												
Melbourne	6.5	6.8	3.7 0 8.9	1.2 1 0.7	4.5 1 1.9	10.5 1 4.1	1 1.2	8.2				
Ballarat ..	6.3	6.1	3.0 0 7.0	1.1 1 2.1	4.0 1 1.0	10.2 1 1.5	1 1.1	9.1				
Bendigo ..	6.6	6.5	2.9 0 9.0	1.1 1 2.8	4.7 1 0.8	9.7 1 1.2	11.9	7.3				
Geelong ..	6.2	6.0	3.1 0 8.3	1.0 1 3.6	4.3 1 1.1	8.8 1 2.2	1 1.2	8.4				
Warrnambool	7.7	6.2	2.6 0 7.5	1.0 1 2.1	3.8 1 1.5	9.2 1 0.4	1 0.3	8.2				
Weighted Aver.	6.5	6.7	3.5 0 8.7	1.1 1 1.1	4.5 1 1.7	10.3 1 3.6	1 1.1	8.3				
QUEENSLAND												
Brisbane ..	8.9	6.8	2.4 1 4.2	1.4 1 1.7	4.8 1 0.9	9.8 1 4.6	11.4	7.7				
Toowoomba ..	10.1	7.6	2.8 1 3.4	1.7 1 5.4	4.0 1 1.7	9.3 1 1.3	10.8	7.7				
Rockhampt'n	9.4	7.2	2.5 1 4.3	1.4 1 1.2	4.2 1 0.3	9.7 1 5.6	10.3	8.6				
Charters Towers	10.5	8.1	2.7 1 11.1	2.0 1 6.0	4.5 1 2.0	10.1 1 8.9	1 0.5	9.5				
Warwick ..	11.2	7.5	2.9 1 3.8	1.9 1 6.4	4.0 1 1.4	9.1 1 0.6	11.0	8.9				
Weighted Aver.	9.3	7.1	2.5 1 4.7	1.5 1 2.5	4.6 1 1.0	9.8 1 4.6	11.3	8.0				
S. AUSTRALIA												
Adelaide ..	9.8	7.3	3.0 0 11.7	1.3 1 2.6	5.8 1 3.4	10.3 1 2.0	1 1.5	8.7				
Kadina ..	9.5	7.4	3.5 1 1.2	1.7 1 3.2	6.0 1 2.9	11.1 1 0.3	1 1.7	11.8				
Port Pirie ..	11.9	9.0	3.1 1 2.7	1.8 1 5.3	6.0 1 3.4	11.9 1 2.0	1 1.4	11.0				
Mt. Gambier	9.8	7.7	3.3 0 9.8	1.4 1 5.0	4.0 1 1.0	8.8 1 10.9	1 1.4	10.1				
Petersburg	11.5	7.5	3.5 1 3.4	2.0 1 5.0	4.0 1 1.4	1 0.1	1 0.8	1 0.5	11.5			
Weighted Aver.	9.9	7.4	3.0 0 11.9	1.4 1 2.9	5.8 1 3.3	10.4 1 1.8	1 1.5	9.1				
W. AUSTRALIA												
Perth ..	10.7	7.3	2.7 1 2.2	1.5 1 1.4	6.8 1 2.9	9.6 1 6.6	1 1.5	8.9				
Kalgoorlie	1 0.0	9.5	4.7 1 9.6	2.2 1 10.3	9.0 1 5.4	1 0.3	11.9	1 2.7	10.3			
Mid. Junction	10.7	8.4	2.9 1 5.1	1.8 1 1.0	6.0 1 2.9	10.1 1 7.8	1 1.2	9.2				
Bunbury ..	11.2	8.5	2.7 1 5.2	1.8 1 2.5	5.6 1 3.5	11.5 1 8.2	1 1.9	9.5				
Geraldton	1 0.0	9.0	2.7 1 8.9	1.9 1 2.4	6.0 1 4.5	1 0.2	1 8.3	1 2.0	11.9			
Weighted Aver.	11.0	7.9	3.1 1 4.1	1.7 1 3.2	7.2 1 3.5	10.3 1 7.8	1 1.8	9.3				
TASMANIA												
Hcbart ..	8.5	5.9	3.2 1 0.0	1.5 1 2.6	5.5 1 2.2	10.9 1 4.2	1 0.3	8.2				
Launceston ..	7.0	5.8	3.0 0 11.9	1.6 1 4.4	4.6 1 1.6	9.7 1 2.7	1 0.1	8.9				
Zeehan ..	9.4	6.4	3.7 1 4.1	1.7 1 3.3	5.8 1 2.0	10.4 1 4.8	11.0	8.8				
Beaconsfield	9.5	7.0	4.3 1 0.4	2.0 1 4.0	4.6 1 2.3	9.8 1 4.2	11.7	10.0				
Queenstown	8.5	7.5	3.2 1 1.8	1.5 1 7.3	5.8 1 2.2	10.3 1 5.5	11.6	9.6				
Weighted Aver.	8.1	6.0	3.2 1 0.3	1.6 1 3.6	5.2 1 2.0	10.4 1 3.8	1 0.1	8.6				
Commonwealth												
Weighted Aver.	8.4	7.0	3.2 1 0.8	1.4 1 1.8	5.1 1 2.0	10.1 1 5.3	1 1.0	8.7				

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1913—contd.

Particulars.	Ham	Beef Fresh Sirloin	Beef Fresh Rib	Beef Fresh Flank	Beef Fresh Shin	Steak Rump	Steak sh'lder	Steak But- tock	Beef Co'n'd round	Beef Co'n'd brisket with bone	Beef Co'n'd brisket with- out bone	Mutt'n Leg
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N.S. WALES												
Sydney ..	1 2.1	6.7	5.4	4.7	4.1	9.3	4.6	4.5	5.1	3.5	4.5	4.4
Newcastle ..	1 2.5	6.0	5.1	4.6	4.1	8.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	3.9	5.1	4.9
Broken Hill ..	1 3.6	7.0	6.0	4.3	5.8	10.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	4.8	6.0	6.6
Goulburn ..	1 1.0	6.5	5.5	4.8	4.9	7.5	5.5	5.5	6.5	5.2	6.0	5.5
Bathurst ..	1 2.1	5.0	4.2	3.5	3.7	6.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	3.8	4.3	4.6
Weighted Aver.	1 2.2	6.7	5.4	4.7	4.2	9.1	4.8	4.7	5.2	3.6	4.6	4.6
VICTORIA												
Melbourne ..	1 1.6	6.4	5.0	4.6	3.8	8.9	4.6	5.3	5.3	3.2	4.3	4.5
Ballarat ..	1 1.8	6.7	5.7	4.6	4.1	9.3	5.3	5.8	6.3	4.0	5.2	4.7
Bendigo ..	1 0.6	6.1	5.5	4.0	4.3	8.3	5.3	5.7	5.5	3.6	4.9	5.1
Geelong ..	1 1.4	6.3	5.9	4.7	3.8	8.5	4.9	5.5	5.7	3.7	4.5	4.8
Warrnambool ..	1 1.7	6.5	5.5	3.9	4.8	7.9	4.8	5.5	5.7	3.8	4.7	5.9
Weighted Aver.	1 1.5	6.4	5.2	4.6	3.8	8.8	4.7	5.4	5.4	3.3	4.4	4.5
QUEENSLAND												
Brisbane ..	1 2.9	4.5	3.2	3.1	2.8	6.1	3.4	3.3	4.3	2.8	3.9	4.5
Toowoomba ..	1 2.5	4.7	3.7	2.5	2.7	5.7	3.2	3.2	4.7	2.7	4.0	4.7
Rockhampton ..	1 3.3	5.6	4.8	3.5	2.8	5.9	3.9	3.8	4.8	3.8	4.4	5.3
Charters Towers ..	1 4.3	5.1	3.5	3.6	4.0	6.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	3.5	4.5	5.6
Warwick ..	1 2.9	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.8	3.8	3.8	4.8	3.8	4.3	4.8
Weighted Aver.	1 3.0	4.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	6.0	3.5	3.4	4.4	3.0	4.0	4.7
S. AUSTRALIA												
Adelaide ..	1 2.1	6.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	8.3	4.7	5.2	5.9	3.8	4.8	4.8
Kadina ..	1 2.0	5.8	5.7	4.4	4.8	7.4	5.7	5.5	5.8	4.3	5.2	4.9
Port Pirie ..	1 2.4	5.8	4.9	3.6	4.7	7.8	5.2	5.4	6.0	3.8	5.0	5.0
Mt. Gambier ..	1 1.8	5.5	5.2	3.9	4.0	6.5	4.4	4.5	5.4	4.1	5.1	4.4
Petersburg ..	1 2.8	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	7.4	5.2	4.9	5.7	4.5	4.8	5.2
Weighted Aver.	1 2.1	5.9	5.0	4.5	4.1	8.2	4.8	5.2	5.8	3.8	4.9	4.8
W. AUSTRALIA												
Perth ..	1 3.0	7.2	6.2	5.8	5.5	11.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	4.1	5.6	7.4
Kalgoorlie ..	1 4.9	8.2	7.1	6.8	7.6	11.7	8.1	7.7	7.7	5.8	6.8	8.4
Mid. Junction ..	1 2.7	7.8	6.9	4.7	6.9	11.9	7.8	7.5	7.7	5.4	6.6	7.8
Bunbury ..	1 2.8	8.8	7.8	6.0	6.8	10.0	8.0	7.7	8.0	5.7	7.2	8.8
Geraldton ..	1 3.4	8.0	7.0	5.7	6.7	10.0	7.7	8.0	7.4	6.3	7.2	8.0
Weighted Aver.	1 3.4	7.5	6.5	6.0	6.1	11.6	7.1	7.1	7.0	4.6	6.0	7.7
TASMANIA												
Hobart ..	1 2.3	7.0	6.1	4.6	5.0	8.8	5.9	6.7	6.4	4.2	5.4	6.0
Launceston ..	1 1.5	6.4	5.8	4.1	5.2	7.4	5.8	6.0	5.9	4.1	5.4	5.5
Zeehan ..	1 0.2	7.2	6.9	5.7	6.0	8.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.1	7.0	7.2
Beaconsfield ..	1 1.1	7.0	7.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
Queenstown ..	1 0.5	7.8	7.0	5.0	5.5	9.0	7.0	7.8	7.0	5.0	6.0	7.8
Weighted Aver.	1 1.8	6.9	6.2	4.5	5.2	8.3	6.0	6.6	6.3	4.3	5.6	6.0
Commonwealth												
Weighted Aver.	1 2.1	6.4	5.2	4.5	4.1	8.8	4.8	5.1	5.3	3.6	4.6	4.9

## Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1913—contd.

Particulars.	Mutt'n sh'lder per lb.	Mutt'n Loin per lb.	Mutt'n Neck per lb.	Chops Loin per lb.	Chops Leg per lb.	Chops Neck per lb.	Pork Leg per lb.	Pork Loin per lb.	Pork Belly per lb.	Pork Chops per lb.
N.S. WALES	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Sydney ..	3.8	5.5	4.0	6.1	5.1	4.5	9.0	9.4	8.6	9.9
Newcastle ..	4.3	4.9	4.3	4.9	5.2	4.6	8.7	8.7	8.2	9.0
Broken Hill ..	5.4	6.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	6.3	9.9	9.9	8.9	10.9
Goulburn ..	4.6	5.5	4.0	5.5	5.5	4.5	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1
Bathurst ..	4.0	4.7	3.6	4.8	4.7	4.0	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>
VICTORIA										
Melbourne	3.4	4.4	3.3	5.3	5.1	3.7	8.2	8.9	8.7	9.2
Ballarat ..	3.9	4.9	3.5	5.3	5.7	4.1	7.8	8.8	8.8	9.0
Bendigo ..	3.7	5.0	3.4	5.7	5.7	4.4	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.6
Geelong ..	4.0	4.9	3.7	5.5	5.3	4.3	7.5	8.3	8.1	8.7
Warrnambool	5.0	5.9	4.7	5.9	5.9	4.9	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.6
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>
QUEENSLAND										
Brisbane ..	3.1	4.6	4.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	7.3	7.5	6.4	8.1
Toowoomba ..	3.2	4.7	3.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.9
Rockhampt'n	3.9	5.3	4.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	7.6	7.6	6.5	7.6
Charters ..	4.0	5.5	3.9	6.1	6.1	5.4	7.9	8.0	6.8	8.0
Towers ..	3.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
Warwick ..										
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>
S. AUSTRALIA										
Adelaide ..	4.0	5.0	3.8	5.6	5.9	4.7	8.4	9.2	9.0	9.4
Kadina ..	4.0	4.6	3.8	5.5	6.0	4.8	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.5
Port Pirie ..	4.3	4.7	4.1	5.8	5.9	5.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	8.0
Mt. Gambier	4.1	4.8	3.9	5.0	5.0	4.6	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1
Petersburg	4.2	4.8	4.1	5.7	5.6	4.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>
W. AUSTRALIA										
Perth ..	6.4	7.4	5.8	7.8	7.9	6.4	9.5	9.7	8.7	10.0
Kalgoorlie ..	6.9	8.1	6.4	8.2	8.2	7.7	11.3	11.2	10.0	11.9
Mid. Junction	7.3	7.8	6.3	7.8	7.8	6.8	9.4	9.1	8.6	9.4
Bunbury ..	7.9	8.4	7.0	8.9	8.8	7.7	9.5	9.5	9.1	9.7
Geraldton	7.0	7.8	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>
TASMANIA										
Hobart ..	5.1	5.7	4.6	6.5	6.5	5.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.3
Launceston ..	5.0	5.6	4.4	6.2	6.1	5.1	7.2	7.6	7.3	7.6
Zeehan ..	6.4	7.1	6.3	7.3	7.2	6.4	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0
Beaconsfield	6.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Queenstown	7.4	7.0	5.8	7.8	7.8	6.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Commonwealth</b>										
<b>Weighted Aver.</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>

## APPENDIX II.

## Current Weekly House Rents† in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1913.

TOWN.	AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR HOUSES HAVING—							
	Under 4 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	7 Rooms.	Over 7 Rooms.	Weighted Average for all Houses.	
N.S. WALES—	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
Sydney ..	11 9	14 3	18 6	21 9	26 0	31 1	19 6	
Newcastle ..	6 2	9 4	12 10	15 6	19 3	24 5	12 3	
Broken Hill ..	7 9	11 4	13 7	17 1	20 1	25 11	12 1	
Goulburn ..	6 9	8 3	13 5	17 7	23 6	31 10	15 6	
Bathurst ..	6 2	8 11	11 7	15 0	19 2	24 1	12 6	
Weighted Aver.	11 0	13 7	17 8	20 10	25 1	30 3	18 5	
VICTORIA—								
Melbourne ..	9 3	12 3	15 3	19 1	22 5	27 7	17 0	
Ballarat ..	4 6	5 6	7 10	10 9	13 6	18 5	9 10	
Bendigo ..	4 10	7 2	9 4	12 3	15 0	23 3	10 6	
Geelong ..	5 0	8 3	11 6	15 5	19 10	24 3	13 5	
Warrnambool ..	5 2	8 9	11 2	13 5	16 8	21 4	12 2	
Weighted Aver.	8 5	11 3	14 2	17 10	21 2	26 7	15 11	
QUEENSLAND—								
Brisbane ..	6 3	8 7	11 4	14 10	18 0	24 5	13 6	
Toowoomba ..	5 5	7 5	9 8	11 3	13 2	20 7	11 9	
Rockhampton ..	6 11	7 11	9 7	12 6	14 10	18 7	11 10	
Charters Towers ..	4 9	7 2	9 9	11 6	15 8	20 7	9 3	
Warwick ..	4 9	6 2	9 6	12 2	15 2	18 5	11 3	
Weighted Aver.	6 1	8 3	10 10	13 10	16 11	22 11	12 9	
S. AUSTRALIA—								
Adelaide ..	9 5	13 10	17 10	21 5	25 1	28 8	17 7	
Moonta, etc. ..	5 9	6 6	8 8	11 3	13 11	15 6	9 2	
Port Pirie ..	9 1	10 10	12 6	14 10	17 3	18 11	12 3	
Mt. Gambier ..	5 9	7 7	9 5	12 6	14 8	18 5	10 7	
Petersburg ..	8 8	11 8	14 8	16 6	19 5	20 9	14 1	
Weighted Aver.	9 1	13 1	16 9	20 3	23 8	27 1	16 7	
W. AUSTRALIA—								
Perth ..	9 2	12 0	15 4	18 5	23 5	28 8	14 6	
Kalgoorlie ..	9 5	12 5	14 10	19 3	22 11	27 4	12 4	
Mid. Junction ..	7 5	9 10	13 8	17 0	20 3	25 8	12 8	
Bunbury ..	8 4	10 8	13 6	16 0	20 1	23 4	10 10	
Geraldton ..	11 9	16 9	20 7	23 5	26 3	40 0	16 10	
Weighted Aver.	9 2	12 1	15 3	18 7	23 2	28 5	13 11	
TASMANIA —								
Hobart ..	8 1	10 10	12 10	15 0	18 6	22 0	13 10	
Launceston ..	7 0	9 1	12 1	14 10	17 2	20 10	12 11	
Zeehan ..	4 7	6 8	9 8	12 4	14 1	16 8	6 11	
Beaconsfield ..	2 9	3 6	4 6	5 3	6 6	7 3	4 2	
Queenstown ..	6 8	8 7	10 2	13 8	16 5	20 2	8 9	
Weighted Aver.	7 3	9 8	11 11	14 4	17 3	20 8	12 6	
Weighted Aver. 30 Towns	9 2	12 0	15 4	18 8	22 5	27 6	16 3	

Owing to the fact that five house agents in Sydney erroneously excluded kitchens as a room in classifying house rents according to number of rooms, certain amendments are necessary in the table of house rents, published in Appendix III. of Report No. 2. The amendments affect the figures given in the first and last lines of that table. The corrected figures are as follows:—

## Current Weekly House Rents† in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1912.

TOWN.	AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR HOUSES HAVING—													
	Under 4 Rooms.		4 Rooms.		5 Rooms.		6 Rooms.		7 Rooms.		Over 7 Rooms.		Weighted Average for all Houses.	
Sydney ..	<i>s.</i> 11	<i>d.</i> 2	<i>s.</i> 13	<i>d.</i> 2	<i>s.</i> 17	<i>d.</i> 2	<i>s.</i> 20	<i>d.</i> 5	<i>s.</i> 25	<i>d.</i> 1	<i>s.</i> 31	<i>d.</i> 5	<i>s.</i> 18	<i>d.</i> 5
Weighted Aver.	8	10	11	4	14	6	17	9	21	8	26	10	15	.

† The rents are shewn to the nearest penny.

## APPENDIX III.

## Average Annual Wholesale Prices in Melbourne, 1912 and 1913.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1912.	1913.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1912.	1913.
<b>GROUP I. METALS</b>				<b>GROUP V. GROCERIES, &amp;C.—</b>			
Iron—Pig—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	Currants ..	lb.	0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mixed Nos.	ton	83 2	96 0	Raisins ..	doz. 1 lb.	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rod and Bar ..	"	215 7	226 3	Herrings ..	tins	4 6	4 8
Angle and Tee ..	"	202 11	210 0	Salmon ..	doz. hlvs	9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plate ..	"	201 4	205 6	Sardines ..	lb.	5 2	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hoop ..	"	212 4	215 10	Tea ..	"	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Galvanized ..	"	359 5	373 9	Coffee ..	"	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3
Corrugated ..	"	156 11	154 2	Cocoa ..	"	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wire, Fencing ..	"	733 1	745 0	Sugar ..	ton	474 0	448 2
Zinc—Sheet ..	"	405 0	478 9	Macaroni ..	lb.	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lead—Sheet ..	"	448 4	566 3	Sago ..	ton	380 0	314 4
Piping ..	lb.	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Rice ..	"	527 6	542 6
Copper—Sheet ..	ton	22 6	22 6	Salt—Fine ..	"	81 3	85 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coal (on Wharf) ..	cwt.	17 1	16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rock ..	"	52 11	62 6
Tinned Plates ..	lb.	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mustard ..	doz. 1 lb.	19 0	19 0
Quicksilver ..	"				tins	0 5	0 5
<b>GROUP II. TEXTILES</b>				Starch ..	lb.	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
LEATHER, &C.				Blue ..	"	2 1	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jute Goods—				Matches ..	gross	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Branbags ..	doz.	5 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Candles ..	lb.	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cornsacks ..	"	5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 3	Kerosene ..	gallon	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Woolpacks ..	each	2 9	2 11	Tobacco ..	lb		
Leather—				<b>GROUP VI. MEAT—</b>			
Medium Crop ..	lb.	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Beef ..	100 lb.	25 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waxed Kip ..	"	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mutton ..	lb.	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Waxed Split ..	"	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11	Lamb ..	each	9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cotton—Raw ..	"	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Veal ..	lb.	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wool ..	"	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pork ..	"	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Twine, Reaper ..	"	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>GROUP VIII.</b>			
and Binder ..	"	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>BUILDING MATERIAL—</b>			
Tallow ..	ton	619 3	633 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Timber, Flooring ..	100 ft. lin	11 3	12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>GROUP III. AGRICULT' L PRODUCE—</b>				6 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	"	8 8	9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wheat ..	bushel	4 1	3 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	"	7 9	8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour ..	ton	178 4	174 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	"	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bran ..	"	117 6	101 4	6 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	"	6 4	7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pollard ..	"	125 10	103 6	Weatherboards ..	"	135 9	152 5
Oats ..	bushel	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oregon ..	1000 ft sp	335 0	335 0
Oatmeal ..	ton	414 7	335 6	Shelving ..	"	14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 11
Barley—Malting ..	bushel	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cement ..	cask	723 6	735 10
Feed ..	"	4 8	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	White Lead ..	ton	252 4	268 8
Maize ..	"	4 1	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Slates ..	1000		
Hay ..	ton	119 7	112 6	<b>GROUP VIII. CHEMICALS—</b>			
Straw ..	"	36 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cream of Tartar ..	lb.	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peas ..	bushel	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carbonate of Soda ..	ton	165 5	165 0
Potatoes ..	ton	183 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 2	Sa'tpetre ..	"	660 0	660 0
Malt ..	bushel	7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 11	Sulphur ..	"	195 9	196 8
Chaff ..	ton	97 3	68 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Caustic soda ..	cwt.	12 3	12 3
Onions ..	"	235 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 4	Potassium Cyanide ..	lb.	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>GROUP IV. DAIRY PRODUCE—</b>				Alum ..	ton	188 6	206 8
Ham ..	lb.	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11				
Bacon ..	"	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$				
Cheese ..	"	0 11	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Butter ..	"	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Lard ..	"	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Eggs ..	doz.	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Honey ..	lb.	0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 3				
Beeswax ..	"	1 4	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Condensed Milk	doz. tins	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$				

## APPENDIX IV.

**Minimum Rates of Wages for Journeymen or Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 30th September, 1914.**

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wages are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wages by an asterisk (\*). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements made, but which were not invariably in force on the 30th September, 1914. It is found, however, that in those States in which Awards, Determinations or Industrial Agreements are made for a specified period, that pending further review of the rates of wages and hours of labour, those previously determined or agreed upon are usually maintained. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wages have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. It will be seen that in certain cases of this nature the wages are shewn in the form, say, 50s. to 57s., indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shewn in the form 54s. and 60s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes and grades of work, and that there are, of course, no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

## GROUP I.—WOOD FURNITURE, SAW MILL AND TIMBER YARD.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Coopering.</b>						
Caskmakers .. ..	66 0	66 0	66 0	66 0	80 0	70 0*
Headers Up .. ..	70 0					
Vat Makers .. ..	74 0					
<b>Furniture and Bedding.</b>						
Bedding Makers .. ..	56 0	57 0	*51 4	54 0	60 0	48 0
Boults Carver Operators .. ..	63 0*	66 0	*60 6	61 6*	75 0	63 0
Cabinetmakers .. ..	60 0	60 0	*60 6	56 0	69 0	57 0
Carpet Cutters .. ..	73 0	65 0	..	..	..	57 0*
„ Layers .. ..	60 0	60 0	..	56 0*	..	57 0
„ Planners .. ..	60 0	65 0	..	..	..	57 0
Chairmakers .. ..	60 0	60 0	*60 6	56 0	69 0	57 0
Drape Cutters .. ..	73 0	..	..	..	..	..
Drape Fixers .. ..	..	60 0	..	..	..	..
French Polishers .. ..	60 0	60 0	*56 10	56 0	66 0	57 0
Upholsters .. ..	60 0	60 0	*56 10	56 0	66 0	57 0
Wood Carvers .. ..	60 0	60 0	*60 6	56 0	75 0	57 0
„ Machinists .. ..	60 0	62 0	*47 8	56 0	72 0	50/ to 57/
„ Turners .. ..	60 0	60 0	*60 6	56 0	69 0	57 0
<b>Mattress Making (Wire).</b>						
Finishers .. ..	52 6	55 0	*53 2	48 0	..	48 0
Makers .. ..	52 6	58 0	*53 2	50 0	66 0	48 0
Varnishers .. ..	52 6	55 0	*53 2	43 0	..	48 0
<b>Organ Building.</b>						
Journeymen .. ..	..	58 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Overmantels and Mantelpieces</b>						
Journeymen .. ..	52 0	60 0	..	56 0	..	..

## Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 18 hours, (2) 30 hours, (3) 33 hours, (4) 36 hours, (5) 42 hours, (6) 44 hours, (7) 44½ hours, (8) 45 hours, (9) 45½ hours, (10) 46 hours, (11) 46½ hours, (12) 47 hours, (13) 47½ hours, (14) 49 hours, (15) 49½ hours, (16) 49½ hours, (17) 50 hours, (18) 51 hours, (19) 52 hours, (20) 52½ hours, (21) 52½ hours, (22) 53 hours, (23) 53½ hours, (24) 53½ hours, (25) 54 hours, (26) 54½ hours, (27) 55 hours, (28) 56 hours, (29) 56½ hours, (30) 57 hours, (31) 58 hours, (32) 59 hours, (33) 60 hours, (34) 63 hours, (35) 65 hours, (36) 70 hours, (37) 72 hours, (38) 77 hours, (39) 7 nights, (40) 116 hours per fortnight, (41) 136 hours per fortnight, (42) 144 hours per fortnight, (43) 50 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter), (44) 52 hours (summer), 45 hours (winter), (45) 54 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter), (46) 54½ hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter), (47) 55 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter), (48) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter), (49) 56 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter), (50) 57 hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter), (51) 58 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter), (52) 58 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter), (53) 58 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter), (54) 59 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter), (55) 60 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter), (56) 60 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter), (57) 84 hours and 72 hours alternate weeks, (58) 48 hours, 51 hours, 54 hours four months each in each year, (59) 56 hours and 59 hours within certain radius, (60) 56 hours and 60 hours within certain radius, (61) 47½ hours, (62) 58 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter).

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILL AND TIMBER WORKS—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Piano Making.</b>												
Cabinet Makers ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Framemakers, Iron ..	60	0	62	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French Polishers ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veneerers ..	60	0	50/ & 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood Carvers ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Turners ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Picture Framing.</b>												
Compo. Workers ..	52	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fitters Up ..	50	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Hands ..	48	0	48	0	50 0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilders ..	60	0	50	0	..	..	60 0*	..	..	..	..	..
Joiners ..	60	0	50	0	50 0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Cutters ..	60	0	50	0	50 0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawyers (Band or Jig) ..	52	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Saw Milling &amp; Timber Yards</b>												
Box and Case Makers ..	60	0	56	0	54	0	51	0	..	..	46	6
Labourers ..	54	0	51	0	52	0	48	0	54	0	46	6
Machinists, Box Printing ..	54	0	52	0	..	..	49	6*	..	..	..	..
" Boults Carver ..	69	0	66	0	66 0*	..	..	..	..	..	66	0
" Buzzor or Joiner ..	69	0	60	0	52 0*	..	51	0	57	0	54	0
" General Joiner ..	69	0	63	0	..	..	..	..	72	0	51	0
" Morticing or Boring ..	55	0	53	0	52	0	54	0	57	0	51	0
" Moulding ..	62	0	60	0	68	0	57	0	60/ & 66/	..	53	0
" own Grinder ..	68	0	65	0	..	..	61	6	..	..	63	0
" Nailing ..	54	0	56	0	..	..	49	6	..	..	..	..
" Planing ..	63	0	60	0	60	0	49	6	72	0	54	0
" Sandpapering ..	56	0	54	0	52	0	54	0	54/ & 60/	..	51	0
" Shaping ..	69	0	66	0	78	0	57	0	75	0	66	0
" Tenoning ..	63	0	60	0	60 0*	..	54	0	60	0	57	0
Ordermen ..	58	0	57	0	56	0	54	0	60 0*	..	54	0
Pullers or Tailers Out ..	54	0	46/ & 51/	..	52	0	45/ & 51/	..	57	0	49	6
<b>Saw Mills and Timber Yards.</b>												
Saw Doctors ..	78	0	72	0	74	0	69	0	72	0	69	0
" Sharpeners ..	66	0	60	0	64	0	60	0	60 0*	..	54	0
Sawyers, Band or Jig ..	68	0	57	0	66	0	54	0	63	0	51	0
" Circular ..	54/ to 66/	..	56	0	60	0	54/ & 60/	..	60/ & 66/	..	53/ & 57/	..
" Gang Frame ..	56	0	57	0	56	0	63	0	63	0	51	0
" Recut Band ..	54/ to 66/	..	57	0	62	0	63	0	63	0	51	0
Stackers ..	55 0*	..	57	0	45 10*	..	68	0	57	0	46	6
Talleymen ..	58	0	57	0	60	0	54	0	57	0	51	0
Wood Turners ..	69	0	60	0	66	0	56/ & 58/6	..	66/ to 72/*	..	57	0
<b>Undertaking.</b>												
Coachmen ..	54 0	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffin Makers or Trimmers	60	0	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Venetian Blind Making.</b>												
Journeymen ..	60	0	..	..	51 4	..	..	..	..	..	52	6

## GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

<b>Agricultural Implements.</b>												
Assemblers ..	54	0	48	0	..	..	48	0	57/ & 58/6	..	..	..
Blacksmiths ..	64	0	60	0	..	..	60	0	69/ to 78/	..	..	..
Bulldozermen ..	52	6	57	0	..	..	..	..	69	0	..	..
Carpenters ..	72	0	60	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..
Drillers ..	52	6	48	0	..	..	48	0	57/ to 60/	..	..	..
Engine Drivers ..	66	0	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	54	0	..	..	..	..
Fitters ..	56/ to 64/	..	54/ & 60/	..	..	..	60	0	72	0	..	..
Grinders ..	52	6	54	0	..	..	48	0	..	..	..	..
Labourers (unskilled)	52	6	45	0	..	..	45	0	54	0	..	..
Machinists, Iron ..	52/6 to 56/	..	54	0	..	..	48/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..
Wood ..	52/6 to 56/	..	57	0	..	..	48/ & 57/	..	..	..	..	..
Painters (Brush) ..	54	0	51	0	..	..	51	0	..	..	..	..
" (Scroll) ..	63	0	60	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..
Patternmakers ..	74	0	66	0	..	..	66	0	81	0	..	..

\* Ruling or predominate rates, see note at top of page 109.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

## ENGINEERING, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Agricultural Implements—cont</b>												
Sheet Iron Workers ..	52	6	54	0	..		54	0	..		..	
Storemen ..	52	6	45	0	..		45	0	..		..	
Strikers ..	54	0	48	0	..		48	0	57/ to 60/		..	
Turners ..	64	0	60	0	..		60	0	72	0	..	
Wheelwrights ..	63	0	60	0	..		60	0	..		..	
<b>Bedstead Making.</b>												
Blacksmiths ..	59	0	56	0	55	0	48	0	..		..	
Chillfitters (Modellers) ..	67	6	72	0	67	6	56	0*	..		..	
(Other) ..	60	0	60	0	52	6	56	0	..		..	
Chippers ..	55	0	52	0	51	0	43	0	..		..	
Cutters, etc. ..	55	0	54	0	51	0	48	0	..		..	
Electroplaters ..	60	0	68	0	50	0*	63	0	..		..	
Fitters Up ..	56	0	56	0	52	6	51	0	..		..	
Foundry Hands ..	55	0	54	0*	51	0	..		..		..	
Frame Setters ..	58	0	58	0	57	6	54	0	..		..	
Furnacemen ..	60	0	54	0	53	0	43	0*	..		..	
Japanners ..	54	0	56	0	50	0	43/ & 51/		..		..	
Lacquerers ..	59	0	54	0	48	0/*	48	0	..		..	
Mounters ..	54	0	56	0	50	0	43/ & 51/		..		..	
Polishers ..	57	0	54	0	48	0*	48	0	..		..	
<b>Boiler Making.</b>												
Journeymen ..	66	0	66	0	60	6	72	0	72	0	60	0
& 64 2*												
Railway Men ..	68	0	63/ to 72/		64/6 to 72/		66/ to 72/		72	0	63/ to 69/	
70/6 *												
<b>Brass Working.</b>												
Coremakers ..	68/ & 72/		51	0	44	0	48	0	72	0*	..	
Dressers ..	48	0*	45	0	44	0	43	0	..		..	
Finishers ..	60	0	57	0	60	6	..		72	0*	51	0
Furnace Men ..	55	0*	47	6	49	6	43	0	60	0*	42	0
Moulders ..	68/ & 72/		57	0	44	0	60	0	72	0*	60	0
Polishers ..	60	0	50	0	..		45	0	..		..	
<b>Cycles and Motors.</b>												
Assemblers ..	48	0	47/6 & 55/		..		..		57	0*	..	
Cleaners ..	48	0	47	6	..		..		..		..	
Filers ..	48	0	47	6	..		..		..		..	
Fitters ..	52	0	55	0	..		..		72	0*	..	
Frame Builders ..	52	0	52/6 & 55/		..		..		..		..	
Repairers ..	52	0	50/6 & 55/		..		..		..		..	
Turners (Cycle) ..	48	0	..		..		..		72	0*	..	
(Motor) ..	64	0	60	0	..		..		..		..	
Wheel Builders ..	48	0	47	6	..		..		..		..	
<b>Electrical Installation.</b>												
Armature Winders ..	72	0	66	0	63	0	66	0	72	0	63	0
Cable Jointers ..	72	0	69	0	..		60	0	..		60	0
Fitters ..	74	0	66	0	69	0	66	0	72	0	63	0
Linemen ..	63	0	63	0	60	0	60	0	57	0	54/ & 57/	
Mechanics ..	66	0	63	0	69	0	60	0	72	0	63	0
Patrolmen ..	..		63	0	..		60	0	..		60	0
Wiremen ..	64	0*	63	0	..		51	0	60	0	57	0
Assistant ..	..		51	0	..		..		..		51	0
Other Adults ..	..		54	0	..		48	0	..		51	0
<b>Electrical Supply.</b>												
Armature Winders ..	72	0	54/ & 63/		63	0	66	0	72	0	63	0
Cable Jointers ..	74	0	63	0	..		60	0	..		60	0
Carboner (arc lamp attend.) ..	54	0	54	0	57	0	48	0	..		54	0
Instrument Makers ..	70	0	63	0	69	0	60	0	72	0*	63	0
Linemen ..	66	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	57	0	54/ & 57/	
Meter Fixers ..	..		55	6	..		51	0	..		51	0
Testers ..	..		63	0	69	0	60	0	..		60	0
Patrolmen (Night) ..	..		66	0	..		60	0	..		60	0
Shift Electrician ..	74	0	66	0	63/ & 76/		..		..		..	
Sub-Station Attendants ..	..		60	0	54	0	..		..		63	0
Switchboard Attendants ..	60	0	54	0	..		48	0	..		51	0
Switchmen ..	..		52	6	..		54	0	..		..	
Other Adults ..	..		51	0	..		48	0	..		..	

\* Ruling or predominate rates, see note at top of page 109.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

ENGINEERING, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
<b>Electrical Trades.</b>													
Fitters .. ..	74	0	66	0	69	0	66	0	72	0	63	0	
Mechanics .. ..	66	0	63	0	69	0	60	0	72	0	..	..	
Wiremen .. ..	64	0*	63	0	..	..	51	0	..	..	57	0	
<b>Electroplating.</b>													
Makers Up .. ..	58	0	51	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Platers .. ..	66	0	68	0	50	0*	66	0	66	0	..	..	
Polishers .. ..	58/ & 61/		..	..	50	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Engineering.</b>													
Blacksmiths .. ..	72	0	66	0	60	6	63/ & 69/	78	0	60	0	60	0
Bolt and Nut Machinists	50	0	54	0	..	..	..	60	0*	..	..	..	..
Borers and Slotters .. ..	60	0	60	0	55	0*	60/ & 66/	66	0	60	0	60	0
Brassfinishers .. ..	70	0	57	0	60	6	60	0	72	0	51	0	
Coppersmiths .. ..	72	0	66	0	60	6	69	0	78	0	60	0	
Drillers (Radial) .. ..	..	..	58	0*	55	0*	58	0	66	0	60	0	
(Other) .. ..	50	0	50	0	45	10*	52	0	60	0	60	0	
Drophammer Smiths .. ..	66	0	66	0	..	..	..	72	0	..	..	..	..
Fitters .. ..	70	0	66	0	60	6	69	0	72	0	60	0	
Lappers and Grinders .. ..	50	0	54	0	..	..	66	0	..	..	..	..	
Millers (Universal) .. ..	..	..	60	0	..	..	69	0	72	0	60	0	
(Other) .. ..	60	0	54	0	60	6	66	0	66	0	60	0	
Oliversmiths .. ..	66	0	66	0	..	..	..	72	0	..	..	..	..
Pattern Makers .. ..	74	0	72	0	66	0	69	0	81	0	60	0	
Planers(Rail & Plate Edge)	60	0	54	0	..	..	54	0	66	0	..	..	
(Other) .. ..	60	0	60	0	55	0	60	0	66	0	60	0	
Shapers .. ..	60	0	54/ & 60/	..	55	0	60	0	66	0	60	0	
Springsmiths .. ..	64	0	66	0	..	..	..	78	0*	..	..	..	..
Turners .. ..	70	0	66	0	60	6	69	0	72	0	60	0	
<b>Farrying.</b>													
Firemen .. ..	66	0	60	0	1252	6*	60	0	66	0*	45	0*	
Floormen .. ..	60	0	55	0	1247	6*	54	0	60	0*	40	0*	
Shoemsmiths .. ..	66	0	60	0	1252	6*	60	0	66	0*	45	0*	
<b>Ironworkers' Assistants.</b>													
Boilermakers (Helpers) .. ..	48	0	54	0	44	0	51	0	57/ to 60/	48	0	48	0
(Labourers) .. ..	45	0	48	0	41	3	51	0	45/ to 54/	45	0	45	0
Engineers' Labourers .. ..	48	0	46	6	39	5	51	0	57	0*	45	0	
Furnacemen (Assistant) .. ..	54	0	51	0	39	5	50	0	51	0*	..	..	
General Labourers .. ..	45	0	48	0	36	8	51	0	45/ to 54/	45	0	45	0
Moulders' Labourers .. ..	45	0	48	0	39	5	48	0	54	0*	42	0	
Strikers .. ..	48	0	50	0	44	0	51	0	60	0	48	0	
<b>Moulding Iron.</b>													
Coremakers (Machine) .. ..	72	0	56	0	44	0	60	0	66	0	60	0	
(Other) .. ..	72	0	62/ & 68/	..	49	6	60	0	66	0	60	0	
.. ..	..	..	..	..	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dressers and Fettlers .. ..	55	0	51	0	44	0	50	0	54	0*	42	0	
Furnacemen .. ..	59/ to 66/	..	54	0	49	6	54	0	66	0*	42	0	
Moulders (Machine) .. ..	68	0	56	0	44	0	54	0	66	0	60	0	
(Other) .. ..	72	0	62/ & 68/	..	49	6	60	0	66	0	60	0	
.. ..	..	..	..	..	to 58	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Moulding Piano Frames</b> .. ..	60	0	62	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Moulding Pipes (Bank).</b>													
Casters and Finishers .. ..	54	0	53	0	..	..	66	0*	66	0*	..	..	
Coremakers .. ..	56	0	62/ & 68/	..	..	..	..	72/ & 78/*	..	..	..	..	
Footmen (4-in. and under)	60	0	56	0	45	10	60	0*	66	0*	..	..	
(5 and 6-ins.) .. ..	62	0	59	0	49	6	60	0*	72	0*	60	0*	
Headmen (4-in. and under)	66	0	62	0	53	2	66	0*	72	0*	..	..	
(5 and 6-ins.) .. ..	68	0	68	0	58	8	66	0*	78	0*	60	0*	
<b>Pipes (Machine).</b>													
Coremakers (Faucet) .. ..	54	0	62/ & 68/	..	51	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.. ..	..	..	..	..	58	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(Spigot) .. ..	54	0	56/ & 59/	..	45	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
.. ..	..	..	..	..	49	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Finishers and Casters .. ..	56	0	62/ & 68/	..	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Moulding Pipes (Vertical).</b>												
Casters .. ..	54	0	53	0	44	0	..	..	78	0*	60	0*
Coremakers .. ..	54	0	53	0	44	0	66	0*	66	0*	60	0*
Corers .. ..	54	0	53	0	44	0	..	..	66	0*	..	..
Rammers .. ..	54	0	53	0	44	0	60	0*	66	0*	60	0*
<b>Moulding Steel.</b>												
Coremakers .. ..	72	0	56/ to 68/	..	55	0	60	0	72	0*	..	..
Moulders .. ..	72	0	56/ to 68/	..	55	0	54/ & 60/	..	72	0*	..	..
<b>Moulding Stove.</b>												
Moulders .. ..	60	0	62	0	44	0	60	0	66	0*	..	..
<b>Ovenmaking.</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	58	0	54	0	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grinders and Polishers ..	56/ & 58/	..	57	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ovenmakers .. ..	60	0	54	0	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sheet Metal Workers.</b>												
Canister Makers .. ..	48/ & 50/	..	54	0	46	0	50	0	57	6*	..	..
Japanners (Coating or Brushwork) .. ..	..	..	48	0	48	0	45	0	..	..	..	..
Japanners (Grainers, Liners etc.) .. ..	..	..	52	0	48	0	50	0	..	..	..	..
Japanners (Ornamental) ..	..	..	57	0	48	0	54	0	..	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	48/ & 50/	..	53	0	46	0	46	6	57	6	..	..
Solderers .. ..	48	0	51/ & 53/	..	48	0	50	0	57	6	48	0*
Tinsmiths .. ..	60	0	57	0	54	0	52	0	65	0	54	0*
<b>Wireworking (Barbed Wire).</b>												
Toolsharpeners or Machinists	54	0	51	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Galvanising—</b>												
Galvanisers .. ..	50	0	60	0	..	..	45	0*	..	..	..	..
Picklers .. ..	50	0	55	0	..	..	45	0*	..	..	..	..
„ (Assistant) .. ..	50	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Nailmakers—</b>												
Case Wires .. ..	48	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourers .. ..	54	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Setters Up .. ..	55	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storemen .. ..	50	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toolmakers .. ..	60/ & 64/	..	57	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wire Netting Workers—</b>												
Hand-Loom Weavers .. ..	58	0	55	0	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..
Power-Loom Weavers .. ..	48	0	55	0	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..
Strikers .. ..	48	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wire Working—</b>												
Journeymen .. ..	58	0	54	0	..	..	45	0	..	..	..	..

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

<b>Aerated Waters and Cordials.</b>												
Bottlers .. ..	52	0	47/6 & 50/	..	45/ & 50/*	448	0	54	0	42	0*	..
Bottlewashers .. ..	50	0	43	6	..	448	0	51	0	42	0*	..
Drivers (Motor) .. ..	55	0	454	0	247	6	1755	6	..	..	..	..
„ (One Horse) .. ..	2750	0	450	0	345	0	1948	0	55	0	42	0
„ (Two-Horse) .. ..	2755	0	452	6	350	0	1950	0	55	0	47	0
Grooms or Stablemen .. ..	2750	0	445	0	345	0	1948	0	2850	0	..	..
Loaders .. ..	50	0	43	6	50	0*	448	0	51	0	42	0*
Packers .. ..	50	0	43	6	50	0*	448	0	54	0	42	0*
Wires .. ..	50	0	43	6	..	..	448	0	51/ & 54/	..	42	0/*
<b>Baking (Bread).</b>												
Board Hands .. ..	50	0	76	0	50/ & 55/	60	0	63	0	52	6	..
Carters (One-Horse) .. ..	252	6	251	0	347	6	1948	0	2556	0	242	0
„ (Two-Horse) .. ..	252	6	251	0	352	0	1950	0	2556	0	247	0
Doughmen .. ..	60	0	76	0	55/ & 60/	60	0	63	0	52	6	..
Forehands .. ..	65/ & 70/	..	84	0	60/ to 70/	60	0	68	0	66	0	..
Ovenmen .. ..	65	0	76	0	60/ & 65/	60	0	68	0	52	6	..
Singlehands .. ..	65	0	84	0	60/ & 65/	60	0	68	0	66	0	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Baking (Biscuits and Cakes).</b>												
Adult Males .. ..	48	0	48	0	42	6*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakers .. ..	62	6	55	0	55	0*	..	..	..	..	65	0
Brakesmen .. ..	55	0	48	0	42	6*	..	..	..	..	48	0
Mixers .. ..	50/6 & 53/	..	51	0	48	0*	..	..	..	..	55	0
Oven Firemen .. ..	55	0	48	0	45	0*	..	..	..	..	52	6
Storemen .. ..	60	0	48	0	42	6*	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brewing.</b>												
Adult Males .. ..	54	0	54	0	52	0	54	0	56	0	48	0
Bottle Packers .. ..	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	55	0	48	0
Bottlers and Washers .. ..	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	55	0	48	0
Cellarmen .. ..	57	0	57	0	57	0	60	0	56	0	51	0
Drivers (One-Horse) .. ..	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	57	6	1 <sup>48</sup>	0
„ (Two Horses) .. ..	57	0	54	0	54	0	57	0	57	6	1 <sup>48</sup>	0
„ (Motor, under 3 tons) .. ..	57	0	57	0	57	0	57	0	..	..	51	0
„ „ (3 tons & over) .. ..	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	..	..	54	0
Engine Drivers .. ..	66/ & 72/	..	66/ & 72/	..	56/ to 72/	..	66/ & 72/	..	75	0*	47/6 & 60/	*
Firemen .. ..	60	0	60	0	54	0	60	0	63	0	48	0
Greasers and Trimmers .. ..	54	0	54	0	48/ & 60/	..	54	0	63	0*	48	0
Malt Hands .. ..	57	0	57	0	57	0	57	0	56	0	48	0
Stablemen and Grooms .. ..	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	56	0	1 <sup>48</sup>	0
Towermen .. ..	57	0	57	0	57	0	57	0	56	0*	48	0
<b>Butchering (Carcase).</b>												
Carters (One Horse) .. ..	1 <sup>60</sup>	0	..	..	4 <sup>48</sup>	0*	2 <sup>54</sup>	0	3 <sup>55</sup>	0	2 <sup>54</sup>	0
„ (Two Horses) .. ..	1 <sup>60</sup>	0	3 <sup>55</sup>	0	4 <sup>50</sup>	0*	2 <sup>54</sup>	0	3 <sup>55</sup>	0	2 <sup>54</sup>	0
Chilling Room Hands .. ..	54	0	66	0	4 <sup>62</sup>	6	..	..	1 <sup>60</sup>	0	..	..
Labourers (Beef) .. ..	60	0	48	0	4 <sup>42</sup>	6	45	0	54	0	52	6
„ (Mutton) .. ..	1 <sup>52</sup>	6	48	0	4 <sup>42</sup>	6	45	0	54	0	52	6
Scalders .. ..	1 <sup>60</sup>	0	1 <sup>57</sup>	0	1 <sup>55</sup>	0	2 <sup>55</sup>	0	1 <sup>54</sup>	0	2 <sup>52</sup>	6
Slaughtermen (Beef) .. ..	85	0	80	0	65/ & 70/	..	60	0	70	0	65	0
„ (Mutton) .. ..	†	..	80	0	65/ & 70/	..	58	0	70	0	65	0
<b>Butchering (Retail).</b>												
Carters (Cash Cutting) .. ..	..	..	1 <sup>57</sup>	0	4 <sup>65</sup>	0	..	..	1 <sup>60</sup>	0	2 <sup>60</sup>	0
„ (One Horse) .. ..	1 <sup>50</sup>	0	1 <sup>50</sup>	0	4 <sup>48</sup>	0	1 <sup>50</sup>	0	1 <sup>50</sup>	0	2 <sup>42</sup>	0
„ (Two Horses) .. ..	..	..	1 <sup>50</sup>	0	4 <sup>50</sup>	0	1 <sup>51</sup>	0	1 <sup>50</sup>	0	2 <sup>47</sup>	0
General Hands .. ..	1 <sup>55</sup>	0	1 <sup>57</sup>	0	4 <sup>65</sup>	0	1 <sup>58</sup>	0	1 <sup>60</sup>	0	2 <sup>52</sup>	6
Salts .. ..	1 <sup>65</sup>	0	1 <sup>57</sup>	0	4 <sup>55</sup>	0	1 <sup>58</sup>	0	1 <sup>70</sup>	0	2 <sup>52</sup>	6
Shopmen .. ..	1 <sup>60</sup>	0	1 <sup>65</sup>	0	& 65	0	1 <sup>58</sup>	0	2 <sup>60</sup>	0	2 <sup>52</sup>	6
„ .. ..	& 65	0	..	..	4 <sup>55</sup>	0	1 <sup>58</sup>	0	2 <sup>60</sup>	0	2 <sup>52</sup>	6
Smallgoodsmen .. ..	1 <sup>65</sup>	0	1 <sup>65</sup>	0	& 65	0	& 65	0	& 70	0	& 60	0
„ (Assistant) .. ..	1 <sup>60</sup>	0	1 <sup>57</sup>	0	65	0	1 <sup>65</sup>	0	1 <sup>70</sup>	0	2 <sup>60</sup>	0
„ .. ..	..	..	..	..	55	0	1 <sup>58</sup>	0	1 <sup>60</sup>	0	2 <sup>52</sup>	6
<b>Butter Making.</b>												
Buttermaker .. ..	63/ & 68/	..	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cream Grader .. ..	60	0	57	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cream or Milk Tester .. ..	55	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Machinists (Milk, Drying, etc.)</b>												
Machinists (Pasteurizer) .. ..	50	6	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Separator, Weighing, etc.) .. ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	48	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storemen or Packers .. ..	50	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cheesemaking.</b>												
Journeymen .. ..	..	..	2 <sup>54</sup>	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	..	..	2 <sup>54</sup>	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cold Storage and Ice.</b>												
Carters (Motor) .. ..	4 <sup>54</sup>	0	50	0	3 <sup>47</sup>	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ .. ..	& 56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (One Horse) .. ..	4 <sup>49</sup>	6	5 <sup>50</sup>	0	3 <sup>45</sup>	0	1 <sup>48</sup>	0	1 <sup>54</sup>	0*	42	0
„ .. ..	& 51	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Two Horses) .. ..	4 <sup>52</sup>	0	5 <sup>55</sup>	0	3 <sup>50</sup>	0	1 <sup>50</sup>	0	1 <sup>60</sup>	0*	47	0
„ .. ..	& 54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamber Hands .. ..	54	0	66	0	4 <sup>62</sup>	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pullers and Stackers .. ..	48	0	5 <sup>60</sup>	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabbit Packers .. ..	48	0	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109. † Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

## GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Confectionery.</b>												
Journeymen .. ..	1 <sup>2</sup> 60	0	57	6	52	6	54	0	60	0	50	0*
Labourers .. ..	1 <sup>2</sup> 48	0*	45	0	36	0	48	0	50	0	..	..
Storemen (Head) ..	1 <sup>2</sup> 53	0	50	0	50/ & 55/*		50	0	60	0	..	..
„ (Other) .. ..	to 67	6*										
	1 <sup>2</sup> 48	0*	45	0	42/6to48/*		45	0	50	0	..	..
<b>Ham and Bacon Curing.</b>												
Casing Cleaners (Foreman)	58	0	63	0	70	0	..	..	..	..	60	0
Curers (First Hand) ..	75	0	67	6	65	0	..	..	..	..	57	6
„ (Assistant) .. ..	65	0	54/ & 58/		60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutters Up (First Hand)	67	6	67	6	60	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
„ (Assistant) .. ..	60	0	60	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	52	6
Ham Baggers .. ..	..	..	53	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lardmen .. ..	55	0	51/ & 62/6		55	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
Rollers and Trimmers ..	60	0	60	0	47	6	..	..	..	..	52	6
Scalders .. ..	55	0	60	0	56	0	..	56	0	..	52	6
Shavers .. ..	55	0	60	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
Slaughtermen .. ..	65	0	67	6	65	0	..	56	0	..	55	0
„ (Assistant) .. ..	55	0	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
Smallgoodsmen (First Hand)	65	0	67	6	65	0	..	..	..	..	57	6
Smallgoodsmen (Assistant)	52	6	55	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
Smokers (First Hand) ..	60	0	62	6	57	6	..	..	..	..	52	6
„ (Assistant) .. ..	52	6	51	0	46	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washers (First Hand) ..	60	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
„ (Assistant) .. ..	52	6	51	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Jam Making and Preserving.</b>												
Adult Males .. ..	48	0	48	0	48	0*	45	0	..	..	42	0
Solderers .. ..	50	0	48	0	52	0*	48	0	..	..	45	0
<b>Malting.</b>												
Maltsters .. ..	54	0	54	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	48	0*
<b>Meat Packing.</b>												
Cappers .. ..	64	0	54	0*	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fillers and Podgers ..	48/ to 54/		52	0*	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Hands .. ..	52	0	54	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jokermen .. ..	64	0	52	0	57	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lacquerers .. ..	64	0	52	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Margarine Makers .. ..	48	0	66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers .. ..	54	0	52	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seamers .. ..	64	0	60	0*	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Milk Delivery.</b>												
Carters (One Horse) ..	2 <sup>5</sup> 53	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 50	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 45	0*	1 <sup>2</sup> 48	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 56	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 42	0
„ (Two Horses) ..	2 <sup>7</sup> 52	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 55	0	..	..	1 <sup>2</sup> 50	0	..	..	2 <sup>5</sup> 47	0
<b>Milling—(Condiments).</b>												
Grinders .. ..	55	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mixers or Blenders ..	52	6	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	48	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone Dressers .. ..	60	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Milling (Flour).</b>												
Engine Drivers .. ..	60/ to 69/		60/ to 69/		56/ to 72/		60/ to 69/		66/ to 75/*		47/6 & 60/	
Firemen .. ..	54/ to 60/		54/ to 60/		54	0	54/ to 60/		..	..	..	..
Millers (Head) .. ..	70	0	70	0	70	0*	70	0	68	0	65	0
„ (Shift) .. ..	63/ to 70/		63/ to 70/		53/ to 63/*		63/ to 70/		68	0*	52	6
Millwrights .. ..	66	0	66	0	..	..	66	0	..	..	..	..
Packermen .. ..	51	0	51	0	48	0*	51	0	54	0	42	0
Purifiermen .. ..	52	6	52	6	48	0*	52	6	..	..	42	0
Silksmen .. ..	52	6	52	6	48	0*	52	6	..	..	42	0
Smuttermen .. ..	51	0	51	0	48	0	51	0	54	0*	..	..
Storemen (Head) .. ..	52/ & 56/		52/ & 56/		50/ & 54/*		52/ & 56/		51	0	50	0
Topmen .. ..	52	6	52	6	48	0*	52	6	..	..	42	0
Truckers and others ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	48	0	48	0	42	0
Wheat Carriers .. ..	72	0†	72	0†	..	..	72	0†	72	0†	50	0
<b>Milling (Oatmeal).</b>												
Kilnmen .. ..	55	0	50	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	0
Millers (Head) .. ..	65	0	60	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	0

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109. † Computed on the hourly rate of 1s. 6d. for 48 hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Milling (Rice).</b>												
Dryingroom Hands ..	54	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millers (Head) ..	65	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	48	0	47	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stonedressers ..	60	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Pastrycooking.</b>												
Carters ..	<sup>2</sup> 548	0	<sup>1</sup> 40	0	<sup>3</sup> 47	6	48	0	..	..	<sup>2</sup> 42	0
Packers ..	57	6	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pastrycooks ..	60	0	56	0	<sup>2</sup> 65	0	60	0	60	0	66	0
„ (Assistant) ..	<sup>1</sup> 38	0	50	0	<sup>2</sup> 55	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
<b>Poulterers.</b>												
Bench Hands (1st Rate)	57	6	55	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (2nd Rate)	52	6	45/ & 50/*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen ..	65	0	60	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tea Packing.</b>												
Foremen ..	..	..	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headmen ..	..	..	47	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	..	..	38/ to 42/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tobacco Working (Cigars).</b>												
Sorting and Packing ..	†	..	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## GROUP IV.—COLTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

<b>Bootmaking.</b>												
Bootmakers ..	60	0	60	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0
<b>Dyeing and Cleaning.</b>												
Clothes Cleaners ..	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyers (Black) ..	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Colour) ..	..	..	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dye-house Labourers ..	..	..	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Hatmaking (Straw).</b>												
Bleachers ..	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blockers ..	<sup>1</sup> 055	7	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen ..	<sup>1</sup> 060	0	63	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stiffeners ..	<sup>1</sup> 055	7	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tailoring (Order.)</b>												
Cutters ..	75	0	60	0	70	0	70	0	70	0	70	0*
Pressers ..	60	0	55	0	52	6	55	0	60	0	60	0*
Tailors ..	60	0	60	0	55	0	60	0	70	0	70	0*
Trimmers ..	65	0	52	6	50	0	51	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Tailoring (Ready-made).</b>												
Brushers ..	..	..	36	0	42	6	36	0	..	..	..	..
Cutters ..	65	0	60	0	57	6	60	0	70	0	..	..
Folders ..	..	..	45	0	42	6	45	0	..	..	..	..
Machinists ..	..	..	55	0	50	0	50	0	65	0	..	..
Pressers (Coat Hands)	60	0	55	0	52	6	55	0	60	0	..	..
„ (Trouser and Vest Hands)	60	0	55	0	52	6	50	0	60	0	..	..
Tailors ..	60	0	60	0	65	0	60	0	70	0	..	..
Trimmers ..	65	0	52	6	50	0	50	0	..	..	..	..
Under Pressers (Coat Hands)	50	0	36	0	42	0	36	0	60	0	45	0*
Under Pressers (Trouser and Vest Hands)	48	0	36	0	42	0	36	0	50	0	45	0*
<b>Textile Working (Woollen Mills).</b>												
Carders ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 046	0*
Dyehousemen ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 040	0*
Foremen ..	65	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourers (General)	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 036	0*
„ (Willyhouse)	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milling Hands ..	48	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattern Weavers..	48	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109. † Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Scourers .. .. .	48	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 <sup>0</sup> 36	0*
Spinners .. .. .	48	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 <sup>0</sup> 40	0*
Tuners .. .. .	56	0	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 <sup>0</sup> 50	0*
Twisters in .. .. .	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 <sup>0</sup> 46	0*
Warpers .. .. .	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 <sup>0</sup> 45	0*
<b>Tiemaking.</b>												
Cutters (Lining) ..	..	..	40	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Silk) .. .. .	..	..	47	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Waterproof Clothing.</b>												
Cutters (Rubber Material)	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Other) .. .. .	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garment Makers ..	..	..	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

<b>Bookbinding.</b>												
Feeders .. .. .	..	..	36	0	42	0	45	0	..	..	..	..
Finishers .. .. .	65	0	64	0	60	0	56	0	65	0*	70	0*
Journeymen Bookbinders	65	0	64	0	60	0	56	0	65	0*	60	0*
Marblers .. .. .	65	0	64	0	60	0	56	0	65	0*	60	0*
Paper Rulers .. .. .	65/ to 77/6	..	64	0	60	0	56	0	65	0*	60	0*
<b>Engraving (Process).</b>												
Engravers .. .. .	756	0	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Etchers (Half-tone) ..	763/ & 70/	..	70	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Line) .. .. .	756/ & 65/	..	65	0	65	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mounters .. .. .	745	0	745	0	745	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operators .. .. .	763/ & 70/	..	65	0	65	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers .. .. .	756/ & 65/	..	55	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Router .. .. .	745	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Lithographing.</b>												
Printers .. .. .	62	6	60	0	65	0	58	0	..	..	..	..
Rotary Machinists ..	67	6	67	6	65	0	58	0*	..	..	..	..
Stone Polishers .. ..	..	..	45	0	42	0	45	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Printing (Daily Newspapers).</b>												
Compositors (Day Work)	88	0	73	6	73	4	76	0	67	6	63	0*
„ (Night Work)	104	0	77	0	73	4	80	0	80	0	70	0*
Linotype Attendants —												
Day Work .. .. .	..	..	42/ to 50/	..	40	0*	50	0	55	0*	50	0*
Night Work .. .. .	..	..	55	0	40	0*	55	0	80	0*	60	0*
„ Operators—Day Work	†	..	†	..	84	0	72	0	80	0	†	..
Night Work .. .. .	†	..	†	..	84	0	†	..	90	0	†	..
Machinists (First Hand)—												
Day Work .. .. .	75	0	169	0	65/ to 70/*	..	70	0	65	0	70	0*
Night Work .. .. .	85	0	77	0	65/ to 70/*	..	70	0	65	0	70	0*
Publishers .. .. .	57/6 & 60/	..	46/ to 58/8	..	60	0*	57	0	60	0*	60	0*
Readers—Day Work ..	80	0	73	6	65	0	76	0	70	0*	63	0*
Night Work .. .. .	100	0	77	6	65	0	80	0	85	0*	70	0*
Readers' Assistant—												
Day Work .. .. .	45	0	49	0	40	0	45	0	45	0*	45	0*
Night Work .. .. .	55	0	56	0	40	0	50	0	45	0*	50	0*
Stereotypers (1st Class)—												
Day Work .. .. .	67	6	169	0	75	0	58	0	70	0*	70	0*
Night Work .. .. .	72	6	77	0	75	0	64	0	80/ to 80/*	..	70	0*
Stereotypers' Assistant—												
Day Work .. .. .	60	0	157	6	40	0	45	0	55	0*	50	0*
Night Work .. .. .	65	0	66	0	40	0	50	0	55	0*	50	0*
<b>Printing (Jobbing Offices).</b>												
Compositors .. .. .	65	0	66	0	60	0	60	0	65	0*	63	0*
Electrotypers .. .. .	70	0	66	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Hands .. .. .	48	0*	42	0	42	0	45	0	55	0*	..	..
Linotype Operators ..	80	0	75	3	65/ & 73/4	..	82	0	80/ & 90/*	..	†	..
Machinists .. .. .	52/6 & 60/	..	66	0	52/ & 60/	..	56	0	65	0*	63	0*
Monoline Operators ..	76	0	75	3	65/ & 73/4	..	82	0	80/ & 90/*	..	†	..
Monotype Operators ..	68	0	75	3	60/ & 66/	..	82	0	70	0*	†	..
„ Casting Machinists	48	0*	45	6	47	6	52	0	..	..	..	..
Readers .. .. .	65	0	70	0	65	0	60	0	70	0*	63	0*
Stereotypers .. .. .	60	0	66	0	52/ & 60/	..	80	0	80	0*	70	0*
Typograph Operators ..	75	0	75	3	64/2 & 75/2	..	62	0	65	0*	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109. † Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

## GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Asphalting.</b>												
Layers (Cold Work) ..	54	0*	57	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Hot Work) ..	54	0*	63	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mastic Boilers ..	..	..	<sup>2</sup> 76	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potmen ..	58	0*	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rubbers Down ..	..	..	57	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yardmen and Labourers	55	0*	50	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Boatbuilding.</b>												
Boatbuilders ..	68	0	60	0*	50	0*	..	..	84	0	..	..
<b>Brickmaking.</b>												
Burners ..	61	6	<sup>2</sup> 75	0	<sup>2</sup> 63	0	<sup>2</sup> 60	0	<sup>2</sup> 70	0	49	6
Carters (One Horse) ..	& 63	0	<sup>2</sup> 51	0	& 65	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Two Horses) ..	<sup>2</sup> 51	0	<sup>1</sup> 45	0*	<sup>2</sup> 47	6	48	0	54	0	<sup>2</sup> 42	0
Clayholemen ..	<sup>2</sup> 56	0	<sup>1</sup> 50	0*	<sup>2</sup> 52	0	50	0	60	0	<sup>2</sup> 47	0
Drawers ..	62	0	54	0	52	0	51	0	60	0	48	0*
Labourers ..	64	0	65	0	52	0	54	0	†	..	49	6
Loaders Out ..	58	0	48	0	46	0	48	0*	56	0	48	0*
Loftsmen ..	58	0	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	48	0*
Machinemen ..	54	0	48	0	48	0	48	0	52	0	48	0
Panmen ..	60	0	<sup>1</sup> 59	6	<sup>1</sup> 56	4	52	0	58	0	48	0
Pit Foremen ..	58	0	<sup>1</sup> 59	6	48	0	56	0*	58	0	48	0
„ Men ..	70	0	75	0*	56	0	56	0*	66	0	57	0*
„ Shooters ..	62	0	57	0	52	0	51	0	60	0	48	0
Setters ..	66	0	61	0	56	0	..	..	66	0	51	0
Truckers ..	64	0	61	0	50/ & 52/	..	56	0	62/ & 64/	..	54	0
Wheelers ..	..	..	50	0	46	0	34	0	56	0	48	0
Yardmen ..	58	0	50	0	48/ & 52/	..	48	0	60	0	48	0
	58	0	48	0	46	0	48	0	56	0	48	0
<b>Broom-making (Millet).</b>												
Sorters (Head) ..	63	0	62	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Other) ..	51/ to 55/	..	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varnishers Ringers and Sizers per 1000	2	7	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brushmaking.</b>												
Bass Broom Drawers ..	60	0	52	6	..	..	52	6	..	..	..	..
Finishers ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..
Machinists (Boring) ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..
„ (Boults Carver) ..	63	0*	64	0	..	..	64	0	..	..	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	67	6	67	6	..	..	67	6	..	..	..	..
Pan Workers (Hair & Bass)	60	0	55	0	..	..	55	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Candle Making.</b>												
Acidifiers ..	50	0	53	0	53	0*	53	0	..	..	..	..
General Hands ..	48	0	48	0	45	0	48	0	..	..	..	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	52	6	53	0	..	..	53	0	..	..	..	..
Moulders ..	48	0	51	0	48	0	50	0	..	..	..	..
Press-room Gangers ..	50	0	50	0	47	0	51	0	..	..	..	..
Stillmen ..	50	0	53	0	50	0	53	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Cardboard Box Makers.</b>												
Gullotine and other Cutters	54/ & 55/*	..	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	45	0*	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Coachmaking (Road).</b>												
Bodymakers ..	60	0	63	0	<sup>5</sup> 1	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
Labourers ..	45	0	42	0	<sup>3</sup> 9	5	45	0	54	0*	45	0*
Painters ..	60	0	63	0	<sup>5</sup> 1	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
„ Labourers ..	46	0	42	0	<sup>3</sup> 9	5	51	0	..	..	..	..
Smiths ..	60	0	63	0	<sup>5</sup> 1	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
„ Strikers ..	45	0	42	0	<sup>3</sup> 5	9	45	0	60	0	..	..
Trimmers ..	60	0	63	0	<sup>5</sup> 1	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
Vycemen ..	51	0	48	0	..	..	45	0	63	0*	45	0
Wheelmaking Machinists	60	0	63	0	<sup>5</sup> 1	4	60	0	63	0	64	0*
Wheelwrights ..	60	0	63	0	<sup>5</sup> 1	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
<b>Coachmaking (Axlemaking).</b>												
Centre Turners ..	60	0	45	0	..	..	45	0	..	..	..	..
Faceplate Workers ..	60	0	54	0	..	..	54	0	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109. † Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Coachmaking (Springmaking)</b>												
Fitters .. ..	60	0	60	0	..		52	0*	..		..	
Spring Makers .. ..	60	0	60	0	..		66	0*	..		..	
<b>Fellmongering.</b>												
Bate Hands .. ..	48	0	50	0	48	0*	..		..		..	
Green Hands .. ..	45	0	48	0	48	0*	..		..		..	
Labourers .. ..	42	0	45	0	48	0	..		..		..	
Limepit Men .. ..	48	0	48	0	51	0	..		..		..	
Machinists (Burring) ..	51	0	48	0	54	0*	..		..		..	
" (Fleshing) .. ..	51	0	48	0	51	0	..		..		..	
" (Scouring) .. ..	48	0	51	0	51	0	..		..		..	
" (Setting Out) .. ..	48	0	48	0	48	0	..		..		..	
Soakholemen .. ..	51	0	48	0	51	0*	..		..		..	
Sweathouse Men .. ..	48	0	51	0	54	0	..		..		..	
Wool Sorters .. ..	51	0	55	0	48	0*	..		..		..	
<b>Fibrous-Plaster Working.</b>												
Fixers' Assistants .. ..	54	0*	54	1	..		..		..		..	
Other Adults .. ..	54	0*	54	0	..		..		..		..	
Shop Hands .. ..	..		60	0	..		..		..		..	
<b>Gas Making.</b>												
Blacksmiths .. ..	72	0*	66	0	60	6*	66	0*	78	0*	66	0
Coke Trimmers .. ..	60	0	51	0	..		..		60	0*	60	0*
Engine Drivers .. ..	66	0	60	0	56/ to 72/		2 63	0*	66/ & 69/	*	69	0*
Gas Fitters .. ..	72	0	66	0	60	6	62	0	78	0	69	0*
Labourers .. ..	54	0	51	0	2 56	0	48	0*	54	0	49	6
Mainlayers .. ..	70/ & 78/		..		57	0	..		72	0	..	
Metermakers .. ..	60	0	66	0	..		..		72	0	..	
Meter Testers .. ..	51	0	60	0	..		..		..		..	
Service Layers .. ..	60	0	54	0	57	0	66	0*	66	0	52	6
" (Labourers) .. ..	55	6	52	6	51	0	48	0*	54	0*	51	0
Stokers .. ..	66	0	63	0	2 73	6	2 70	0*	66/ & 73/	6	61	6
Yardmen .. ..	54	0	51	0	2 56	0	48	0*	54	0	49	6
<b>Glassfounding.</b>												
Bottletoppers .. ..	42	0	42	0	..		..		..		..	
Furnacemen .. ..	2 63	9	2 63	9	..		..		..		..	
" (Assistant) .. ..	2 42	0	2 42	0	..		..		..		..	
Labourers .. ..	42	0	42	0	..		..		..		..	
Lehrmen .. ..	51	0	51	0	..		..		..		..	
Packers .. ..	45	0	45	0	..		..		..		..	
Sorters .. ..	45	0	45	0	..		..		..		..	
<b>Glassworking and Glazing.</b>												
Bevellers .. ..	63/ & 64/		55	0	..		56	0	..		60	0
Cementers .. ..	35/ to 48/	*	42	0	..		36	0	..		..	
Cutters & Glaziers (Other)	62	0	50	0	..		48	0	..		..	
" (Plate) .. ..	62	0	52	6	..		56	0	..		..	
Lead " Light Glaziers ..	63	0	52	6	..		56	0	..		..	
Packers .. ..	48	0*	48	0	..		48	0	..		..	
Silverers (using Own Recipe)	66	0	..		..		60	0	..		..	
" (Others) .. ..	63	0	55	0	..		56	0	..		..	
<b>Horsehair Working.</b>												
Curlers .. ..	..		60	0	..		..		..		..	
Drafting Hands .. ..	..		50	0	..		..		..		..	
Wet Hacklers and Others	..		45	0	..		..		..		..	
<b>Jewellery, Clock and Watch Making.</b>												
Chainmakers .. ..	65	0	57	6	60	0*	60	0	70	0*	60	0*
Engravers .. ..	70	0	65	0	60	0*	60	0	70	0*	60	0*
Mounters .. ..	65	0	60	0	60	0*	60	0	70	0*	60	0*
Setters .. ..	70	0	65	0	60	0*	60	0	70	0*	60	0*
Watch and Clock Makers	1 65	0	1 70	0	60	0*	60	0	70	0*	60	0*
" " Repairers	1 65	0	1 70	0	60	0*	60	0	70	0*	60	0*
<b>Leather (Small Goods).</b>												
Foremen .. ..	..		60	0	..		..		..		..	
General Hands .. ..	..		55	0	..		..		..		..	
<b>Manures (Animal).</b>												
Fertiliser Hands .. ..	54	0	48	0*	48	0	..		..		..	

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>Manures (Artificial)†.</b>												
Acid Retortmen .. ..	..	..	51/ & 54/	..	..	..	51 0	..	54 0	..	..	..
Bagging Men .. ..	..	..	48 0	..	..	..	49 0	..	54 0	..	..	..
Bin Workers .. ..	..	..	51/ & 57/	..	..	..	54 0	..	54 0	..	..	..
Bone Mill Feeders .. ..	..	..	48 0	..	..	..	48 0	..	54 0	..	..	..
Chamber Burners .. ..	..	..	51 0	..	..	..	51 0	..	54 0	..	..	..
Crushers and Mixers .. ..	..	..	51 0	..	..	..	51 0	..	54 0	..	..	..
Labourers .. ..	..	..	48 0	..	..	..	48 0	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Masons (Marble and Stone).</b>												
Carvers .. ..	80 0	..	62 6	..	62 4	..	70 0	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists (Carborundum)	64 0	..	62 0	..	62 4*	..	56 0	..	78 0*	..	..	..
(Other) .. ..	..	..	70 0	..	62 4*	..	51 0	..	78 0*	..	..	..
Masons .. ..	72 0	..	67 6	..	67 10	..	60 0	..	78 0*	..	66 0	..
Polishers (Machine-Granite)	64 0	..	62 0	..	62 4	..	50 0*	..	72 0*	..	..	..
" (Marble)	64 0	..	62 0	..	62 4	..	51 0	..	72 0*	..	..	..
" (Other Granite)	64 0	..	60 0	..	66 0	..	50 0*	..	72 0*	..	..	..
" (Marble)	64 0	..	58 1	..	66 0	..	51 0	..	72 0*	..	..	..
<b>Mason, Monumental Workers</b>												
Carvers .. ..	80 0	..	67 0	..	62 4	..	70 0	..	78 0*	..	66 0	..
Fixers .. ..	66 0	..	60 0	..	62 4	..	60 0	..	66/ to 78/*	..	66 0	..
Labourers .. ..	48 0	..	58 0	..	47 8	..	48 0	..	54 0*	..	48 0	..
Letter Cutters .. ..	72 0	..	69 8	..	62 4	..	66 0	..	78 0*	..	66 0	..
& 78 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masons .. ..	66 0	..	66 0	..	62 4	..	60 0	..	66/ to 78/*	..	66 0	..
<b>Opticians.</b>												
Journeymen .. ..	1 62 0	..	70 0*	..	..	..	60 0	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Paper Bag Making.</b>												
Guillotine Cutters .. ..	48 0	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	62 6	..	55 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Paper Making.</b>												
Beatermen .. ..	67 6	..	63 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Assistant) .. ..	48 0	..	45 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breakermen .. ..	50 0	..	51 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutters .. ..	52 6	..	48 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Men .. ..	48 0	..	48 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	67 6	..	63 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Assistant) .. ..	48 0	..	45 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers .. ..	49 0	..	45 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragboilermen .. ..	50 0	..	48 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rippers .. ..	48 0	..	45 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	48 0	..	45 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Polish Making.</b>												
Foremen .. ..	..	..	55 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grinders .. ..	..	..	48 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millhands .. ..	..	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mixers .. ..	..	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	..	..	42 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Portmanteaux Making.</b>												
Journeymen .. ..	60 0	..	60 0	..	54 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Potteries (General).</b>												
Burners (Head) .. ..	58 0	..	3 67 6	..	2 58 4	..	..	..	..	..	48 0	..
(Assistant) .. ..	55 0*	..	3 62 6	..	2 53 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hollowware Pressers .. ..	63 0	..	45 0	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	51 0	..
Labourers .. ..	52 0	..	48 0	..	46 0	..	..	..	..	..	45 0	..
Sagger Makers .. ..	55 0	..	45 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Pressers .. ..	69 0	..	50 0	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	51 0	..
Throwers (1st Class) .. ..	69 0	..	54 0	..	66 0	..	..	..	..	..	54 0	..
(2nd Class) .. ..	..	..	48 0	..	58 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turners .. ..	60 0	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Potteries (Pipemaking).</b>												
Burners (Head) .. ..	63 0	..	3 67 6	..	2 65 4	..	3 60 0*	..	..	..	54 0	..
(Assistant) .. ..	..	..	3 62 6	..	2 58 4	..	..	..	..	..	45 0	..
Drawers .. ..	58 0*	..	48 0	..	48 0	..	54 0*	..	..	..	..	..
Junction Stickers .. ..	60 0	..	48 0	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulders .. ..	62 0	..	54 0	..	48 0	..	..	..	..	..	49 6	..
Mould Makers .. ..	58 0	..	60 0	..	52 0	..	66 0*	..	..	..	..	..
Setters .. ..	62 0	..	52 6	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	48 0	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109. †

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
<b>Potteries (Tile Making).</b>											
Labourers .. ..	48	0	42	0	46	0	..	..	..	..	45 0
Moulders or Pressers ..	53	0	42	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..
Setters (Head) .. ..	59	0	51	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Other) .. ..	53	0	48	0	46	0	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Quarrying.</b>											
Borers (Hand or Machine)	60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Assistant) .. ..	54	0	<sup>1</sup> 54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressers .. ..	64	0	<sup>1</sup> 66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Facemen .. ..	60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gutters .. ..	<sup>6</sup> 73 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hammermen .. ..	60	0	<sup>1</sup> 69	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourers or Strippers ..	54	0	<sup>1</sup> 51	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loaders, Pluggers or Truckers .. ..	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machine Feeders .. ..	58/ & 66/	..	<sup>1</sup> 54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarrymen .. ..	<sup>6</sup> 7 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	66 0*	..	..	..
Spallars .. ..	58	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Rope Making.</b>											
Clothes Line Lappers ..	48	0	42	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..
Feeders for First Spreader	48	0	48	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen (Head) .. ..	60	0	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Jenny) .. ..	48	0	55	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..
Knockers Out and Dampers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Down .. ..	48	0	42	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..
Oilers .. ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers .. ..	48	0	42	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..
Reelers (Hand) .. ..	48	0	42	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Steam) .. ..	48	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Rubber Working.</b>											
Calender Hands .. ..	65	0	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compound Weighers ..	55	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers .. ..	51	0	51	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers .. ..	55	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forcing Machinists .. ..	52	0	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heaters .. ..	54	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers .. ..	55	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe Hands	52	0	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands .. ..	58	0	58	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulders (Other) .. ..	54	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Press Hands .. ..	54	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spreaders .. ..	55	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surgical, Packing and other Makers .. ..	55	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile Cutters .. ..	52	0	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tube Repairers .. ..	55	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Joiners .. ..	50	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tyre Moulders .. ..	55	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulcanisers .. ..	50	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrappers .. ..	50	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Saddlery and Harnessmaking.</b>											
Collarmakers .. ..	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	55	0	54 0*
Harnessmakers .. ..	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	50	0	54 0*
Machinists .. ..	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	50	0	54 0*
Saddlers .. ..	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	50	0	54 0*
<b>Sail Making.</b>											
Sailmakers .. ..	60	0	60 0*	..	<sup>5</sup> 7 0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Ship Workers.</b>											
Carpenters and Joiners	72	0	<sup>6</sup> 66 0*	..	<sup>6</sup> 66 0	..	..	..	..	..	66 0*
Dockers .. ..	60/ & 68/	..	60 0*	..	<sup>5</sup> 49/6 & 55/	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painters .. ..	60/ & 68/	..	<sup>6</sup> 60 6*	..	<sup>5</sup> 49/6 & 55/	..	52 0	..	..	..	..
Shipwrights (New Work)	72	0	<sup>7</sup> 2 0*	..	<sup>6</sup> 69 8	..	72 0*	78 0	..	..	66 0*
„ (Old Work)	76	0	<sup>7</sup> 6 0*	..	<sup>7</sup> 3 4	..	72 0*	84 0	..	..	66 0*
<b>Soap Making.</b>											
Foremen .. ..	55	0	57 6	..	60 0*	..	57 6	..	..	..	..
General Hands .. ..	48	0	48	0	42 0*	..	48 0	..	..	..	..
Mixers .. ..	48	0	51	0	..	..	48 0	..	..	..	..
Soap Makers .. ..	60	0	65	0	60 0*	..	62 6	..	..	..	..
„ (Assistant) .. ..	50	0	57 6	..	55 0*	..	55 0*	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Tallow Making.</b>												
Tallowmen .. ..	59	0	50	0*	52	6	..	..	54	0	252	6
<b>Tanning and Currying.</b>												
Beamsmen .. ..	60	0	60	0	60	0	49	0	54	0	49/ to 63/*	
Curriers .. ..	65	0	65	0	65	0	52	0	57	0	55	0*
Fancy Leather Finishers	55	0	55	0	55	0	45	0	..	..	..	..
Japanners or Enamellers	55	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jiggers and Grainers (Bookbinding Leather)	58	0	58	0	..	..	45	0	..	..	55	0*
Labourers .. ..	51	0	51	0	51	0	45	0	..	..	..	..
Limemen and Yardmen	52	0	52	0	52	0	45	0	..	..	..	..
Machinists (Fleshing) ..	60	0	60	0	60	0	49	0	54	0	55	0*
„ (Scouring) .. ..	55	0	..	..	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Scudding) .. ..	55	0	55	0	55	0	45	0	50	0	49	0*
„ (Shaving) .. ..	58	0	58	0	58	0	45	0	57	0	52	0*
„ (Splitting) .. ..	65	0	65	0	65	0	52	0	57	0	55	0*
„ (Unhairing) .. ..	55	0	55	0	55	0	49	0	50	0	52	0*
„ (Whitening) .. ..	58	0	58	0	..	..	52	0	57	0	57	0*
„ (Other) .. ..	53	0	53	0	53	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rollers and Strikers ..	57	0	57	0	57	0	45	0	50	0	55	0*
Tablemen .. ..	55	0	55	0	55	0	45	0	50	0	55	0*
<b>Tent and Tarpaulin Making.</b>												
Cutters (1st Hand) ..	60	0	70	0*	60	0*	..	..	..	..	70	0*
„ (2nd Hand) .. ..	50	0	..	..	50	0*	..	..	..	..	48	0*
Dressers .. ..	54	0	45	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	52	6	60	0*	49	6*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sewers (Hand) .. ..	60	0	60	0*	49	6*	..	..	57	0	..	..
Tent Makers .. ..	60	0	51	0*	49	6*	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wickerworking.</b>												
Bamboo or Wickerworkers	63	0	57	6	53	2	55	0	60	0	52	6
Basket Makers & Repairers	66	0	56	0	55	0*	55	0	..	..	..	..
Upholsterers .. ..	..	..	56	0	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..

## GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

<b>Bricklaying.</b>												
Bricklayers (Surface) ..	78	0	71	6	71	6	72	0*	84	0*	72	0
(Sewer and Tunnel) .. ..	84	0	77	0	77	0	72	0*	84	0*	78	0
<b>Carpentering.</b>												
Carpenters .. ..	72	0	69	8	66	0	70	0	72	0	66	0
<b>Joinery.</b>												
Machinists (1st Class) ..	63	0	63	0	66	0	57	0	..	..	54	0
" (2nd Class) .. ..	60	0	60	0	60	6	51	0	..	..	51	0
" (3rd Class) .. ..	54	0	53	0	53	2	49	6	..	..	48	0
<b>Labouring (Builders).†</b>												
Bricklayers' Labourers ..	62	0	64	0	47 8 & 51 4	60	0	66	0*	56	10	
Carpenters Labourers ..	54	0	52	0	47 8	60	0	66	0*	56	10	
Concrete Workers .. ..	58	0	58	0	47 8	60	0	60	0*	56	10	
Earth Excavators .. ..	54	0	52	0	44 0	54	0	60	0*	56	10	
Gear Workers .. ..	62	0	64	0	51 4	66	0	72	0*	56	10	
Masons Labourers) .. ..	62	0	64	0	47 8	60	0	66	0*	56	10	
Plasterers Labourers ..	58	0	64	0	47 8	60	0	66	0*	56	10	
Scaffold Hands .. ..	62	0	64	0	51 4	66	0	72	0*	56	10	
<b>Lathing and Ceiling.</b>												
Lathers .. ..	78	0*	66	0	64 2*	72	0*	78	0*	68	0*	
Metal Ceilings .. ..	60	0	66	0	..	..	..	..	..	44	0*	
<b>Masons.</b>												
Masons .. ..	69/8 to 73/4		71	6	67	10	60	0	78	0*	66	0
<b>Painting (House) and Glazing.</b>												
Glaziers .. ..	64	0	60	6	62	4	60	0	66	0	54	0
Painters .. ..	64	0	60	6	62	4	60	0	66	0	54	0
Paperhangers .. ..	64	0	60	6	62	4	60	0	66	0	54	0
Signwriters .. ..	72	0	60	6	62	4	60	0	72	0	60	0

\* Ruling or predominate rates, see note at top of page 109.

† The rates of wages quoted for Builders' Labourers for Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Adelaide are those payable under State Determinations or Awards. The rates quoted for Perth are the ruling or predominant rates, while those for Hobart are the rates fixed by the Award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, which also awarded the following:—Sydney and Adelaide 60s. 6d., Melbourne 56s. 10d., and Brisbane 55s., per week of 44 hours. The validity of parts of this Award has not yet been decided.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Plastering.</b>						
Fibrous Plaster Fixers	78 0	60 6	64 2	..	..	..
Plasterers (Surface) ..	78 0	69 8	64 2	72 0	78 0	68 0
„ (Sewer or Tunnel)	84 0	78 10 4	..	..	..	..
<b>Plumbing and Gasfitting.</b>						
Galvanised Iron Workers	72 0	66 0	60 6	62 0	78 0	60 0*
Gasfitters .. ..	72 0	66 0	60 6	62 0	78 0	60 0*
Plumbers .. ..	72 0	66 0	60 6	68 0	78 0	60 0*
<b>Roofing.</b>						
Shinglers .. ..	78 0	71 6	..	..	..	..
Slaters .. ..	78 0	71 6	..	72 0*	78 0*	66 0*
Tilers .. ..	78 0	71 6	..	72 0*	78 0*	66 0*
<b>Tile Laying.</b>						
Tile Layers .. ..	72 0	78 0*	66 0*	..	..	..
<b>Tuckpointing.</b>						
Tuckpointers .. ..	72 0	64 2	66 0*	72 0*	78 0*	..
<b>Water Supply and Sewerage</b>						
Carpenters .. ..	72 0	69 8*	..	..	72 0	72 0
Concretors .. ..	63 0	60 0*	..	..	60 0	..
Labourers .. ..	58 6	48/ to 57/*	..	..	54 0	..
Miners (Sewer) .. ..	68/ & 81/	57 0*	..	..	63 0	..
Pipejoiners and Setters	60/ & 66/	57/ to 66/*	..	..	63/ & 72/	..
Timbermen .. ..	66/ & 72/	57 0	..	..	63 0	..
Toolsharpeners .. ..	66 0	57 0	..	..	63 0	..

## GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Coal Mining.</b>						
Blacksmiths .. ..	56/6 & 60/	60 0	..	..	..	60 0*
Bracemen .. ..	60 0	50 0	54/ & 60/	..	..	..
Carpenters .. ..	56/6 to 72/	60 0	58 9	..	..	48 0
Deputies .. ..	72/ to 87/	75 0*	& 59 8	..	..	to 54 0*
Engine Drivers (Winding and Loco.) .. ..	66/ to 78/	66/ to 78/	66 0	..	..	54/ to 60/*
Do. (Other) .. ..	60/ to 75/	60/ to 75/	60 0	..	75 6	66/ to 78/
Labourers (Surface) ..	48/ to 54/	45 0	48/ & 50/	..	..	60/ to 75/
„ (Underground)	48/ to 54/	49 0	51 0	..	60 6	42/ to 48/*
Miners (Machine) .. ..	66/ to 76/	63 0	63/ to 66/	..	92 6	..
„ (Manual) Dry Work	†	60 0	63 0	Not Mined.	87 6	48/ to 60/*
„ Wet Work	†	65 0	69 0	..	..	..
Platmen or Banksmen	60 0	60 0	54/ & 60/	..	68 6*	39/ to 45/*
Shaftsinkers (Dry Work)	66 0	66/ & 72/	67/ & 69/	..	..	..
„ (Wet Work)	72 0	66 0	73/ & 75/	..	..	..
Shiftmen (Dry Work) ..	54/ to 74/	61 0	63 0	..	83 6	54/ to 60/*
„ (Wet Work)	74 0	67 0	69 0	..	..	..
Shotfirers .. ..	54/ to 67/6*	..	..	..	83 6	..
Shovellers .. ..	54/ to 63/	48 0	..	..	72 6	..
Skiprepairers .. ..	..	51 0	..	..	..	48/ to 51/*
Strikers .. ..	..	45 0	..	..	..	48 0*
Timbermen .. ..	63/9 to 74/	60 0	..	..	83 6	..
Weighmen .. ..	54/ to 70/	50 0	..	..	..	..
Wheelers .. ..	51 0	50/ & 55/	52 6	..	71/6 & 78/6	45 0*

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109. † Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

## GROUP VIII.—MINING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Gold and Other Mining (Except Coal).</b>						
Battery Feeders ..	51/ to 55/6	32/ to 40/	42/ to 60/	48/ to 54/	1260/ to 70/	42/ to 54/
Bracemen ..	54/ to 63/	42/ to 50/	60/ to 78/	748/ to 60/	1270/ to 74/	48/ to 60/
Engine Drivers (Stationery)	60/ to 75/	54/ to 72/	66/ to 87/	60/ to 75/	85 0	60/ to 75/
.. (Winding & Loco.)	66/ to 78/	60/ to 78/	80/ to 93/	66/ to 84/	89 0	66/ to 78/
Firemen ..	54/ to 60/	54/ to 60/	54/ to 75/	54/ to 69/	72 0	54/ to 60/
Labourers ..	55 0	42/ to 50/	54/ to 66/	48/ to 52/	64/6 & 66/	45/ to 54/
Miners (Dry Work)	57/ to 63/	48/ to 54/	60/ to 78/	57/ to 70/	1270/ & 74/	45/ to 60/
.. (Machine)	57/ to 63/	52/ to 66/	66/ to 87/	60/ to 75/	1280/ & 84/	50/ to 66/
.. (Wet Work)	63/ to 69/	55/ & 60/	70/ to 87/	60/ to 75/	1276/ to 84/	50/ to 66/
Platmen ..	54/ to 63/	42/ to 50/	60/ to 78/	51/ to 60/	1270/ to 74/	45/ to 54/
Shaft Sinkers (Dry Work)	59/ to 78/	54/ to 62/	60/ to 78/	†	1286/ to 90/	54/ to 66/
.. (Wet Work)	65/ to 78/	67/6 to 77/6	70/ to 87/	†	1290/ to 100/	60/ to 72/
Shift Bosses ..	60/ to 72/	54/ to 60/	80 0	75/ to 81/	120 0	66/ to 78/
Timbermen ..	60/ to 72/	50/ & 54/	70/ to 87/	60/ to 69/	1280/ to 84/	54/ to 69/

## GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Railways.†</b>						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—§						
.. (1st Class) ..	96 0	87 0	81 0	90 0	90 0	75 0
.. (2nd Class) ..	90 0	81 0	78 0	84 0	84 0	69/ & 72/
.. (3rd Class) ..	84 0	69/ to 75/	73 6	78 0	78 0	66/ & 69/
.. (4th Class) ..	78 0	69 0	67 6	72 0	72 0	63 0
.. (5th Class) ..	72 0	..	63 0	..	66 0	60 0
Firemen (1st Class)§	66 0	57 0	54 0	66 0	66 0	54 0
.. (2nd Class) ..	60 0	54 0	49 6	61 6	60 0	51 0
.. (3rd Class) ..	57 0	51 0	45 0	57 0	57 0	45/ & 48/
Guards (1st Class) ..	72 0	69/ & 72/	72/ to 78/	69/ & 73/6	61/ to 70/6	66/ & 72/
.. (2nd Class) ..	57/ to 69/	57/ to 66/	61/6 to 69/	57/ to 70/6	60/ to 75/	57/ & 63/
.. (3rd Class) ..	54/ to 60/	51/ & 54/	49/6 to 58/6	51/ to 58/6	..	48/ to 54/
Porters ..	48/ to 57/	45/ to 57/	45 0	48/ & 51/	54 0	42/ to 51/
Shunters (1st Class) ..	69/ to 78/	66/ & 69/	69/ to 78/	57 0	69/ to 75/	54/ to 57/
.. (2nd Class) ..	66/ to 72/	60/ & 63/	58/6 to 64/6	54 0	63/ & 66/	51 0
.. (3rd Class) ..	57/ to 63/	..	52/6 & 55/6	51 0	..	48 0
.. (Ordinary) ..	54 0	51/ to 57/	48 0	..	57/ & 60/	..
Signalmen (Special) ..	..	72/ & 75/	63 0	..	78/ & 81/	..
.. (1st Class) ..	75/ & 78/	66/ & 69/	57/ & 60/	60/ & 66/	69/ to 75/	54/ & 57/
.. (2nd Class) ..	72 0	60/ & 63/	51/ & 54/	54 0	63/ & 66/	45/ to 51/
.. (3rd Class) ..	69 0	57 0	48 0	51 0	57/ & 60/	..
.. (4th Class) ..	66 0	54 0	..	..	54/ & 57/	..
<b>Tramways (Electric &amp; Cable).  </b>						
Car Washers or Cleaners	48 0	51 0	1243 7	48 0*	54/ to 60/	48 0
Conductors (1st Year) ..	48 0	51 0	1243 7	48 0*	54 0	45 0
.. (2nd Year) ..	51 0	54 0	1248 11	50 0*	57 0	48 0
.. (3rd Year) ..	54 0	57 0	1255 3	52 0*	60 0	51 0
Firemen (Four Fires)	57 0*	60 0*	54 0	51/ & 54/*	63 0*	..
.. (Less than Four)	57 0	57 0	54 0	..	60 0*	..
Horse Drivers ..	50 0*	51 0	5247 6	48 0	2260 0	48 0
Labourers ..	48 0	51 0	48 0*	48 0	54/ & 57/	48 0
Lamp Trimmers ..	45 0	54 0	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Men ..	48 0	51 0	1244 8	48 0*	54/ & 57/	48 0
Motormen or Gripmen—						
.. 1st Year ..	54 0	51 0	1243 7	54 0*	54 0	51 0
.. 2nd Year ..	57 0	54 0	1248 11	56 0*	57 0	54 0
.. 3rd Year ..	60 0	57 0	1255 3	58 0*	60 0	57 0
Night Watchmen ..	56 0	48 0	2250 0*	48 0	2254/ to 67/6	50 0
Overhead Wiremen						
.. (Leading) ..	63/ & 66/*	63 0	1253 2	63 0*	66 0	..
.. (Other) ..	63 0*	57 0	1249 7	60 0*	57 0	48 0
Pitmen ..	60 0	60 0	..	54 0*	57/ & 60/	..
Signalmen ..	60/ to 66/	57/ & 60/	2248 0	54/ to 58/*	..	..
Tower Wagon Drivers						
.. (Horse) ..	50 0	51 0	1250 0	48 0*	2260 0	..
.. (Motor) ..	60 0	..	..	..	..	..
Track Cleaners ..	45 0*	51 0	..	48 0*	54/ & 57/	48 0
Trimmers or Fuelmen ..	51/ & 54/*	..	48 0	48 0*	48 0*	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at op off page 109.

† Piece-work rates. ‡ The hours of labour for Railway Employees are 48 per week (in N.S.W. 96 per fortnight), except in the following cases:—N.S.W.—Porters, 108 to 120 hours per fortnight; VICTORIA.—Porters, 48 to 60 hours per week; SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Porters and Signalmen, 48 to 57 hours per week; and TASMANIA.—Guards and Shunters, 54, and Porters, 48 to 54 hours per week. Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of Railway Employees in the various States, only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for Foremen. § In N.S.W. the rates of wages for 1st Class Locomotive Drivers correspond to those fixed for Drivers driving express passenger or mail trains. 2nd to 5th Class correspond to the rates of wages fixed for different lengths of service. The classification of Locomotive Drivers and Firemen employed in the Victorian Railway Service fixes different rates of wages for the following grades of service:—(1) Country Passenger Service; (2) First-grade Suburban Passenger Service; (3) Second-grade Passenger Service; and (4) Goods or Switching Service. The rates of wages for these services have been taken as corresponding to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Class Classification in the other States, with the exception that Firemen for only three classes of service are graded. || For Sydney and Brisbane the wages quoted are those determined by State Awards. For Melbourne, Perth, and Hobart the rates are those specified in agreements registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. For Adelaide ruling or predominant rates are quoted.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

## GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Carrying (Merchandise).</b>												
Carriers (One Horse) ..	2 <sup>9</sup> 50	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 50	0	5 <sup>6</sup> 47	6	1 <sup>9</sup> 48	0	54	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 42	0
„ (Two Horses) ..	2 <sup>9</sup> 55	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 55	0	5 <sup>6</sup> 52	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 50	0	60	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 47	0
„ (Three Horses) ..	2 <sup>5</sup> 58	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 59	0	5 <sup>6</sup> 55	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 51	0	..	..	..	..
Corporation Carters—												
One Horse ..	55	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 50	0	3 <sup>1</sup> 48	0	48	0*	60	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 42	0
Two Horses ..	..	..	2 <sup>5</sup> 55	0	3 <sup>1</sup> 52	6	50	0*	66	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 47	0
Jinkers (One Horse) ..	2 <sup>8</sup> 54	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 55	0	5 <sup>6</sup> 47	6	1 <sup>9</sup> 48	0	65	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 48	0
„ (Two Horses) ..	2 <sup>5</sup> 59	0	2 <sup>6</sup> 00	0	5 <sup>6</sup> 52	0	1 <sup>9</sup> 50	0	65	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 53	0
Sanitary Carters ..	60	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 55	0	2 <sup>7</sup> 57	6	..	..	72	0	47	0
Stable Hands ..	3 <sup>1</sup> 49	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	& 54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tip Dray Drivers ..	2 <sup>5</sup> 48	0	2 <sup>5</sup> 49	0	..	..	..	..	60	0	..	..
Motor Lorries & Waggon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
under 3 tons carry capacity	2 <sup>5</sup> 52	6	60	0	3 <sup>1</sup> 50	0	1 <sup>7</sup> 55	6	..	..	..	..
3 tons carrying capacity	2 <sup>5</sup> 61	6	60	0	3 <sup>1</sup> 57	6	1 <sup>7</sup> 55	6	..	..	..	..
<b>Carrying (Passenger).</b>												
Bus or Coach Drivers ..	..	..	2 <sup>5</sup> 54	0	..	..	54	0	..	..	3 <sup>0</sup> 42	0
(Horse) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	& 47	0
Chauffeurs ..	5 <sup>7</sup> 45	0	3 <sup>3</sup> 50	0	3 <sup>3</sup> 50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Lift Attendants.</b>												
Goods ..	2 <sup>5</sup> 42	0	1 <sup>7</sup> 48	0	1 <sup>7</sup> 45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Passenger ..	42	0	3 <sup>1</sup> 45	0	..	..	2 <sup>8</sup> 30	0*	..	..	35	0*

## GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

<b>Shipping (Ferryboats).</b>									
Deck Hands ..	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineers ..	67/6 to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firemen ..	50/ to 57/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masters ..	67/6 to 90/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipkeepers ..	3 <sup>3</sup> 47	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Towing (Tug Boats).</b>									
Engineers ..	3 <sup>5</sup> 55	0	..	2 <sup>7</sup> 64	2	2 <sup>5</sup> 64	6	..	..
..	to 83	5	..	..	..	to 80	0	..	..
Firemen ..	57	6	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	& 57	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masters ..	3 <sup>5</sup> 55	0	78	2 <sup>7</sup> 64	2	2 <sup>5</sup> 64	6	1 <sup>9</sup> 75	0
..	to 83	5	to 87	8	..	to 80	0	& 77	6
<b>Waterside Working.</b>									
Coal Lumpers per hour	1	9	1	1	9	1	9	1	9
Lightermen ..	66	0	50	2 <sup>5</sup> 56	0	66	0	1 <sup>2</sup> 56	0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	& 60	0
Wharf Labourers per hour	1	9	1	1	9	1	9	1	9
<b>Passenger Vessels (Intra-State)†</b>									
Cooks (Chief) per month.	160	0	..	240	0	..	240	0	..
..	to 270	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Second) per month	130	0	..	140	0	..	140	0	..
..	to 170	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Third) ..	130	0	..	100	0	..	100	0	..
„ (Ships) ..	170	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nightwatchmen ..	130	0	..	140	0	..	140	0	..
Pantrymen ..	140	0	..	130	0	..	130	0	..
„ (Assistant) ..	110	0	..	110	0	..	110	0	..
Stewards (Second) ..	150	0	..	150	0	..	150	0	..
„ (2nd Saloon) ..	140	0	..	150	0	..	150	0	..
„ (Asst. „) ..	110	0	..	110	0	..	110	0	..
„ (Steorage) ..	130	0	..	130	0	..	130	0	..
„ (Bedroom) ..	130	0	..	110	0	..	110	0	..
„ (Bath and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mess Room) ..	120	0	..	100	0	..	100	0	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109. † Rates of wages quoted are in addition to victualling.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

## GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise specified the rates of wages specified for Employees in Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are provided. If Board and Lodging are not provided, payment has to be made, in lieu thereof, upon an estimated value, fixed by Industrial Determinations for the Capital Towns as follows: Sydney, 15s.; Melbourne, 14s.; Brisbane, 15s.; Adelaide, 15s.; Perth, 15s.; and Hobart, 15s. per week. Of this sum 10s. per week is allocated as value of Board in each instance.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Clubs, (Residential).</b>						
Barmen .. .. .	4 <sup>27</sup> 0	3 <sup>136</sup> 0	3 <sup>330</sup> 0 & 35 0	2 <sup>840</sup> 0*	2 <sup>65</sup> 0†	3 <sup>135</sup> 0
Billiard Markers ..	4 <sup>24</sup> 0	3 <sup>128</sup> 6	3 <sup>50</sup> 0	2 <sup>25</sup> 0 & 30 0	..	3 <sup>130</sup> 0
<b>Cooks (Hotels, Clubs, etc.).</b>						
Chefs .. .. .	4 <sup>52</sup> 6 to 100 0	3 <sup>141</sup> 0 to 56 0	3 <sup>455</sup> 0 to 70 0	2 <sup>847</sup> 6 to 80 0	2 <sup>845</sup> 0 to 65 0	3 <sup>140</sup> 0 to 80 0
Cooks (Second) ..	4 <sup>42</sup> 6 to 70 0	3 <sup>133</sup> 6 to 41 0	3 <sup>445</sup> 0 to 50 0	2 <sup>845</sup> 0 & 55 0	2 <sup>840</sup> 0 & 45 0	3 <sup>127</sup> 6 to 60 0
„ (Third) .. ..	4 <sup>35</sup> 0 to 57 6	3 <sup>133</sup> 6 to 36 0	3 <sup>445</sup> 0 & 47 6	2 <sup>840</sup> 0 & 45 0	2 <sup>835</sup> 0	3 <sup>127</sup> 6 to 45 0
Kitchenmen .. ..	4 <sup>26</sup> 6	3 <sup>126</sup> 0	3 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>825</sup> 0 & 30 0	2 <sup>825</sup> 0	3 <sup>120</sup> 0
Lift Attendants ..	3 <sup>122</sup> 6	3 <sup>145</sup> 0†	2 <sup>820</sup> 0	2 <sup>825</sup> 0	..	..
Porters (Day Work) ..	4 <sup>25</sup> 0	3 <sup>126</sup> 0	3 <sup>35</sup> 0	2 <sup>830</sup> 0	2 <sup>825</sup> 0	3 <sup>120</sup> 0
„ (Night Work) ..	4 <sup>25</sup> 0	3 <sup>126</sup> 0	3 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>825</sup> 0	2 <sup>830</sup> 0	3 <sup>122</sup> 6
<b>Hairdressing.</b>						
Full Hands .. ..	2 <sup>60</sup> 0	1 <sup>65</sup> 0	..	1 <sup>55</sup> 0	2 <sup>55</sup> 0	..
Hairdressers .. ..	2 <sup>55</sup> 0	1 <sup>55</sup> 0	2 <sup>55</sup> 0	1 <sup>55</sup> 0	2 <sup>55</sup> 0	..
<b>Hotels.</b>						
Barmen .. .. .	2 <sup>38</sup> 0	3 <sup>136</sup> 0	3 <sup>30</sup> 0 to 42 6	2 <sup>840</sup> 0*	2 <sup>65</sup> 0†	3 <sup>130</sup> 0 & 35 0
Billiard Markers ..	3 <sup>125</sup> 0	3 <sup>128</sup> 6	3 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>825</sup> 0 & 30 0	..	3 <sup>122</sup> 6
Handymen .. ..	3 <sup>33</sup> 0	3 <sup>121</sup> 0	3 <sup>22</sup> 6	2 <sup>825</sup> 0 to 30 0	2 <sup>825</sup> 0	3 <sup>115</sup> 0 to 20 0
Kitchenmen .. ..	3 <sup>38</sup> 0	3 <sup>126</sup> 0	3 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>825</sup> 0 & 30/	2 <sup>825</sup> 0	3 <sup>120</sup> 0
Lift Attendants ..	3 <sup>122</sup> 6	3 <sup>145</sup> 0	2 <sup>820</sup> 0	2 <sup>825</sup> 0	..	..
Porters (Day Work) ..	3 <sup>138</sup> 0	3 <sup>126</sup> 0	3 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>830</sup> 0	2 <sup>825</sup> 0	3 <sup>120</sup> 0
„ (Night Work) ..	3 <sup>138</sup> 0	3 <sup>126</sup> 0	3 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>830</sup> 0	2 <sup>825</sup> 0	3 <sup>120</sup> 0
„ (Night Work) ..	3 <sup>138</sup> 0	3 <sup>125</sup> 0	3 <sup>25</sup> 0	2 <sup>825</sup> 0	2 <sup>830</sup> 0	3 <sup>122</sup> 6
Waiters (Head) ..	2 <sup>45</sup> 0	3 <sup>136</sup> 0	3 <sup>35</sup> 0	2 <sup>842</sup> 6 & 45 0	..	3 <sup>125</sup> 0 to 40 0
„ (Others) .. ..	2 <sup>38</sup> 0	3 <sup>131</sup> 0	3 <sup>20</sup> 0	2 <sup>830</sup> 0	2 <sup>832</sup> 6	3 <sup>120</sup> 0 to 30 0
<b>Restaurants.</b>						
Pantrymen .. ..	3 <sup>125</sup> 0	3 <sup>126</sup> 0	2 <sup>830</sup> 0	2 <sup>825</sup> 0 & 30 0	2 <sup>825</sup> 0	3 <sup>125</sup> 0
Waiters .. .. .	3 <sup>122</sup> 6	3 <sup>131</sup> 0	2 <sup>840</sup> 0	2 <sup>830</sup> 0	2 <sup>832</sup> 6	3 <sup>120</sup> 0

## GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

<b>Bill Posting.</b>						
Billposters .. ..	50 0	51 0	..	48 0*	..	50 0*
<b>Factory Engine Driving.</b>						
Engine Drivers (Stationary)						
1st Class .. ..	66 0	63 0	72 0	66 0*	72 0	60 0*
2nd Class .. ..	63 0	54 0	64 0	63 0*	66 0	57 0*
3rd Class .. ..	60 0	48 0	56 0	60 0*	60 0	54 0*
Firemen (1st Class) ..	58 0	54 0	54 0	66 0*	60 0*	51 0*
„ (2nd Class) .. ..	54 0	48 0	..	54 0*	54 0*	45 0*
Greasers .. .. .	54 0	48 0	60 0	54 0*	54 0*	..
Trimmers .. .. .	54 0	48 0	48 0	54 0*	54 0*	..
<b>Fuel Distribution (Coal and Coke).</b>						
Baggers and Loaders ..	2 <sup>48</sup> 0	58 0	..	48 0	..	49 6*
Carters (One Horse) ..	2 <sup>48</sup> 0	2 <sup>50</sup> 0	3 <sup>147</sup> 6	48 0	60 0	1 <sup>42</sup> 0
„ (Two Horses) ..	2 <sup>51</sup> 0	2 <sup>55</sup> 0	3 <sup>152</sup> 0	50 0	60 0	1 <sup>47</sup> 0
Trimmers .. .. .	2 <sup>48</sup> 0	68 0	..	48 0	..	49 6*

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109.

† Not in addition to Board and Lodging.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Fuel Distribution (Firewood).</b>												
Carters (One Horse) ..	<sup>2</sup> 50	0*	<sup>2</sup> 45	0	43	0	48	0	54	0	<sup>1</sup> 42	0
(Two Horses) ..	<sup>2</sup> 55	0*	<sup>2</sup> 50	0	52	0	50	0	54	0	<sup>1</sup> 47	0
Other Adults ..	<sup>2</sup> 48	0*	48	0	42	0*	49	0	..	..	..	..
Sawyers ..	<sup>2</sup> 60	0*	<sup>1</sup> 56	0	48	0	57	6	..	..	48	0*
Yardmen ..	54	0	45	0	42	0*	48	0	..	..	43	6*
<b>Lamp Lighting.</b>												
Lamp Lighters ..	<sup>2</sup> 63	0	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 48	9	..	..	55	0	..	..
					& 52	0						
<b>Marine Stores.</b>												
Bottle Washers ..	<sup>1</sup> 50	0*	<sup>1</sup> 48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen ..	<sup>1</sup> 55	0*	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Hands ..	<sup>1</sup> 50	0*	<sup>1</sup> 45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Municipal.</b>												
Labourers ..	57	0	51	0*	51	0*	51	0*	54	0	45	0*
Street Sweepers ..	49/6 & 54/	..	51	0*	48	0*	51	0*	54	0	45	0*
<b>Musicians.</b>												
Orchestral ..	<sup>1</sup> 60/ & 80/	..	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0*	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 60	0*
<b>Shop and other Assistants.</b>												
Boot Salesmen ..	<sup>1</sup> 52	6	<sup>1</sup> 52	6	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	<sup>1</sup> 57	6*	57	6	40/ to 60/*	..
Chemists Assistants ..	58	6	..	..	<sup>22</sup> 40/ to 70/8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks ..	<sup>1</sup> 35	0	<sup>6</sup> 50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	to 50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Clothing (Mens').</b>												
Collectors, Doormen and Travellers ..	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Departmental Managers ..	<sup>1</sup> 63	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parcels Office-men ..	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salesmen ..	<sup>1</sup> 25	0	<sup>1</sup> 42	6	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	<sup>1</sup> 57	6	57	6	40	0*
	to 52	6	to 60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	to 60	0
Confectionery Salesmen ..	<sup>2</sup> 52	6	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drapery Salesmen ..	<sup>1</sup> 52	6	60	0	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	<sup>1</sup> 57	6	57	6	40/ to 60/	..
Fruit Salesmen ..	<sup>2</sup> 52	6	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture Salesmen ..	<sup>1</sup> 52	6	60	0	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	<sup>1</sup> 57	6*	62	6	40/ to 60/*	..
Grocery Salesmen ..	<sup>2</sup> 52	6	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	<sup>2</sup> 55	0	57	6	52	0
<b>Hardware.</b>												
Managers (Branch) ..	<sup>1</sup> 63	0	<sup>1</sup> 80	0	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 90	0*	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 90	0
(Departmental) ..	<sup>1</sup> 63	0	<sup>1</sup> 80	0	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 80	0	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 90	0
	..	..	& 90	0	..	..	to 90	0	..	..	..	..
Salesmen (Junior) ..	<sup>1</sup> 35	0	<sup>1</sup> 40	0	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 37	6	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 40	0
	to 50	0	to 55	0	..	..	to 52	6	..	..	to 55	0
(Outside) ..	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 70	0	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 45	0	..	..	..	..
(Senior) ..	<sup>1</sup> 52	6	<sup>1</sup> 60	0	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	<sup>1</sup> 55/ & 57/6	..	62	6	<sup>1</sup> 60	0
	..	..	..	..	..	..	to 65	0	..	..	..	..
Newsagents' Assistants ..	<sup>1</sup> 52	6	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Bookstall Assist'ts	<sup>2</sup> 52	6	..	..	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacconists Salesmen ..	55	0	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Storemen—Packing, Cleaning, etc.)</b>												
Night Watchmen ..	<sup>4</sup> 50	0	<sup>3</sup> 54	0	<sup>3</sup> 42	0	<sup>2</sup> 56	0	56	0	<sup>3</sup> 40/ & 45/*	..
Office Cleaners ..	49	0	<sup>1</sup> 42	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers (General) ..	<sup>1</sup> 53	0	<sup>4</sup> 8	0	<sup>6</sup> 150	0	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	55	0	50/ to 60/*	..
Storemen (General) ..	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	<sup>4</sup> 8	0	<sup>6</sup> 150	0	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	55	0	50	0*
<b>Wholesale Grocery.</b>												
Packers (Head) ..	55/ to 80/	..	55/ to 70/	..	<sup>6</sup> 154/ to 79/	..	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	60	0*	48	0
(Others) ..	51	0	50	0	<sup>6</sup> 150	0	50	0	55	0	37	6*
Storemen (Head) ..	55/ to 80/	..	60/ to 80/	..	<sup>6</sup> 154/ to 79/	..	<sup>1</sup> 55	0	60	0*	50	0*
(Other) ..	50	0	57	6	<sup>6</sup> 150	0	50	0	55	0	40	0*
<b>Wholesale Hardware.</b>												
Packers ..	<sup>1</sup> 51	0	<sup>1</sup> 47	6	46	0	50	0	55	0	<sup>1</sup> 45/ to 55/	..
Storemen ..	<sup>1</sup> 50	0	<sup>1</sup> 47	6	46	0	50	0	55	0	<sup>1</sup> 45/ to 55/	..
<b>Surveying.</b>												
Surveyors (Cooks for 7 days	51	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	63/ & 70/	..	..	..
(Foremen) ..	57	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	0	..	..
(Labourers) ..	51	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

## APPENDIX V.

**Minimum Rates of Wages for Journeywomen or Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 30th September, 1914.**

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 109).

GROUP III.—FOOD DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Biscuit Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	23 0	22 6	20/to 22/6*	..	..	..
<b>Butter Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	..	30 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Cheese Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	..	30 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Confectionery.</b>						
Chocolate Dippers ..	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20/to 22/6*	..
Other Adults .. ..	20 0	20 0	17 6	20 0	20/to 22/6*	..
<b>Jam Making and Preserving.</b>						
Fillers .. ..	30 0	30 0	17 6*	21 0	..	20 0
Other Adults .. ..	20 0	23 0	17 6*	21 0	..	20 0
<b>Pastry Cooks.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	22 6	..	20 0	..	..	..
<b>Tea Packing.</b>						
Head Women .. ..	27 6	28 6	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	to 30 0*	17 6	..	..	..	..
	20 0*	to 22 6				
<b>Tobacco Working (Cigars).</b>						
Ringers .. ..	25 0	24 0	..	..	..	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	25 0	25 0	..	..	..	..

## GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

<b>Bootmaking.</b>						
Machinists (Wax Thread)	35 0	35 0	25 0	25 0	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	28 0	28 0	to 30 0*	to 30 0*	25 0	22 6
			21 0	20 0	to 30 0*	
<b>Dressmaking.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	20 0	21 6	20 0	16 0	25 0	20 0*
	to 25 0*		to 25 0*		to 30 0*	
<b>Dyers and Cleaners.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	21 0*	25 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Hat Making (Straw).</b>						
Finishers .. ..	1 <sup>o</sup> 25 0	25 0*	..	..	..	..
Machinists .. ..	1 <sup>o</sup> 30 0	30 0*	..	..	..	..
<b>Millinery.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	25 0*	25 0	21 0*	20 0*	25 0	20 0*
					to 30 0*	
<b>Shirt Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	20 0	22 6	20 0*	16 0	..	..
	to 25 0*					
<b>Tailoring (Order).</b>						
Machinists (Coat Hands)	28 6	25 6	26 0	25 6	40 0	22 6
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds)	24 0	25 6	26 0	25 6	40 0	to 27 6*
Tailoresses (Coat Hands)	30/ & 35/	26 0	26 0	26 0	45 0	25 0
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds)	25/ & 29/	24 0	23 6	24 0	35 0	to 30 0
<b>Tailoring (Ready-made).</b>						
Machinists (Coat Hands)	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 6	40 0	20 0
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds)	23 0	24 0	21 6	22 6	40 0	to 25 0*
Tailoresses (Coat Hands)	25/ & 28/6	24 0	21 0	22 6	45 0	25 0
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds)	23/ & 24/	22 6	21 0	20 0	35 0	to 30 0*

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Textile Working (Woollen Mills)</b>												
Comb Minders .. ..	21	0	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0*
Drawers and Menders ..	30	0	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0*
Gillbox Minders .. ..	21	0	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0*
Other Adults .. ..	21	0	21	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0*
Warpers .. ..	30	0	30	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	0*
Weavers (Loom) .. ..	35	0	30	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	0*
<b>Tie Making.</b>												
Machinists .. ..	22	6*	20/ & 22/6		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Needlewomen .. ..	25	0*	22/6 & 25/		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pressers, Boxers & others	20	0*	20	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Underclothing.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	20	0	20	0	20	0*	16	0	25	0*	16	0*
	to 25	0*										
<b>Waterproof Clothing.</b>												
Garment Makers .. ..	20	0	27	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Needlewomen .. ..	to 25	0*	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

<b>Bedding and Furniture.</b>												
Bedding Machinist ..	30	0	27	6	27	6	25	6	..	..	27	6
Mattress (Wire) Workers	..	..	34	0	..	..	25	6	..	..	27	6
Picture Frame Workers	25	0	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Bookbinding.</b>												
Folders .. ..	23	0	21	0	20	0	22	0	..	..	..	..
Sewers .. ..	25	0	23	0	20	0	22	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Brassworking.</b>												
Coremakers .. ..	37	0	30	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	20	0*	20/ to 25/		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Brush Making.</b>												
Bass Broom Drawers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	0	..	..	..	..
Bench Drawers .. ..	..	..	21	0	..	..	21	0	..	..	..	..
Machinists (Treadle Knot)	..	..	21	0	..	..	21	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Candle Making.</b>												
Forewomen .. ..	30	0	27	6	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Cardboard Box Making.</b>												
Box Makers .. ..	25	0*	25/ & 27/6		..	..	20/ to 25/*	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	20	0	23	0	..	..	20	0	..	..	..	..
	to 22	6*					to 22	6*				
<b>Jewellers.</b>												
Chainmakers .. ..	36/ to 40/		35	0	..	..	35	0	..	..	..	..
Enamel Fillers .. ..	20/ to 30/		..	..	..	..	35	0	..	..	..	..
Gilders .. ..	36	0	45	0	..	..	35	0	..	..	..	..
Polishers .. ..	36	0	45	0	..	..	35	0	..	..	..	..
Scratch Brushers .. ..	35	0	35	0	..	..	35	0	..	..	..	..
Workers N.E.I. .. ..	40	0	55	0	..	..	35	0	..	..	..	..
<b>Leather Small Goods.</b>												
Hand Stitchers .. ..	26	0	25	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	26	0	20	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Paper Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	22	6	..	..	21	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Paper Bag Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	22	6	20	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Polish Making.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	..	..	25	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Potteries.</b>												
Adult Females .. ..	20	0	23	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Printing.</b>						
Jobbing Office Assistants	23 0	22 0	20 0	22 6	..	..
Lithographing Feeders ..	25 0	22 0	20 0	22 6	..	..
<b>Rubber Working.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	27 0	27 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Saddlery and Harness Makers</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	..	..
<b>Sail Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	30 0	24 0*	..	..	..	..
<b>Soap Making.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	21 0	27 6	..	..	..	..
<b>Tent and Tarpaulin Makers.</b>						
Machinists .. ..	127 6 to 32 6	24 0 & 27 6	..	..	..	..

## GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise specified the rates of wages specified for Employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are provided. If Board and Lodging are not provided, payment has to be made in lieu thereof, upon an estimated value, fixed by Industrial Determinations for the Capital Towns as follows: Sydney, 15s.; Melbourne, 14s.; Brisbane, 15s.; Adelaide, 15s.; Perth, 15s.; and Hobart, 15s. per week. Of this sum 10s. per week is allocated as value of Board in each instance.

<b>Hotels.</b>						
Barmaids .. ..	25 0	23 6	25 0	..	65 0†	120 0 & 25 0
Housemaids .. ..	14 0	16 0	15 0	18 6 & 20 0	20 0	112 0 & 15 0
Laundresses .. ..	20 0	21 0	20 0	..	..	120 0
Waitresses (Head) ..	20 0	16 0	..	20 0 & 25 0	..	25 0
„ (Other) .. ..	17 6	15 0	15 0	18 6 & 20 0	22 6	115 0 & 20 0
<b>Laundries.</b>						
General Hands .. ..	17 6	24 0*	..	18 0	36 0	..
Machinists (Shirt & Collar)	23 6	30 0*	..	..	42 0	..
Sorters .. ..	20 0	25 0*	..	20 0	36 0	..
Starchers .. ..	15/ & 22/	24 0*	..	18 3	36 0	..
Washers .. ..	22 0	24 0*	..	18 0	36 0	..
<b>Office Cleaners.</b>						
Adult Females .. ..	21 0	22 6	..	..	..	..
<b>Restaurants.</b>						
Pantry Maids .. ..	120 0 & 24 0	115 0	16 0	22 6	20 0	115 0
Waitresses .. ..	117 6 to 24 0	115 0	16 0	18 6	22 6	115 0

## GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

<b>Salesmen, Clerks, etc.</b>						
Cashiers .. ..	121 0 to 30 0	38 0	..	..	..	..
Clerical Assistants ..	121 0 to 30 0	42 0	..	..	..	..
<b>Saleswomen.</b>						
Boot .. ..	130 0	130 0	30 0	122 6 to 27 6	..	..
Drapery .. ..	130 0	32 0	30 0	122 6 to 27 6	..	..
Fruit & Confectionery	20 0	..	30 0	..	..	..
News Agent & Bookstall	12 & 230 0	..	30 0	..	..	..
Tobacconists .. ..	40 0	..	30 0	..	..	..

\* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 109.

† Not in addition to Board and Lodging.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 109.

